The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 64. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 16. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th May	Persia ..	8000	nia.	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st "	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th "	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th "	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht "	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malola ..	12500
23rd "	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	100.9

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	4th May..	16th May.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5500	1st June..	13th June
Tsuen Maru	M.Machida	3785	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LINGA..	2185	Mon. 19th May.	11 a.m.	†P.D.,C.M
KOLA....	1205	Thu. 22nd May	9 a.m.	‡ C.M
LHASA ..	2184	Fri. 23rd May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	" 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	" 26th "
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 10th July.

†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning" 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct) frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Rates and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

16th May, 1913.
161

POPULAR NOVELS
BY
POPULAR AUTHORS.

Paper Covers Rs. 1-12
Cloth Rs. 2-4, Each.

THE CONTRAST. By Elinor Glyn, Author of "Three Weeks" etc.

THE TEMPTATION OF TAVERNAKE. By E. P. Oppenheim, Author of "Mr. Marx's Secret."

THE MATING OF LYDIA. By Mrs. Humphry Ward, Author of "Robert Elsmere," etc.

RESPECTABILITY. By James Blyth.

CONCERT PITCH. By Frank Danby, Author of "The Heart of a Child," etc.

THE JOYOUS ADVENTURES OF ARISTIDE PAJL. By Wm. J. Locke.

A SON OF THE SUN. By Jack London.

JEWELS IN BRASS. By Jittie Horlick, Author of "String of Beads" etc.

INTO THE UNSEEN. By G. H. Lusty (cloth only.)

THE NIGHT OF TEMPTATION. By Victoria Cross, Author of "Six Chapters of a Man's Life," etc.

THE OUT-CASTE. By F. E. Penny, Author of "The Sanyasi," "The Inevitable Law," etc.

THE TWO CARNATIONS. By Marjorie Bowen, Author of "The Viper of Milan," etc.

MIXED GRILL. By W. Pett Ridge, Author of "Light Refreshment," "Table d' Hote," etc. (Cloth only).

WHITE MOTLEY. By Max Pemberton.

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE. By Sir Gilbert Parker, Author of 'The Seats of the Mighty.'

MARY-ALL-ALONE. By John Oxenham, Author of "The Quest of the Golden Rose."

HENRY KEMPTON. By Evelyn Brentwood.

HAIL AND FAREWELL—SALVE. By George Moore. (Cloth only.)

ONE CROWDED HOUR. By Sydney C. Grier, Author of "The Power of the Keys," etc.

A "YOUNG LADY." By H. W. C. Newte.

HER SECRET LIFE. By Robert Machray.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, Bombay.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at:—Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J.C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

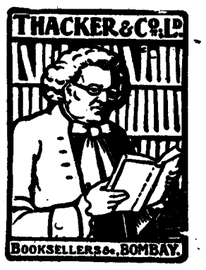
The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—**NOORMAHOMED & CO.,**
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

10-12 H. P. Belsize Cars.
NEW STOCK.
Four-seated Torpedo Bodies,
4 Cylinder,
Magneto Ignition,
Worm Drive.
Complete with Hood, Lamps, Windscreen and tools,
RS. 5,000.
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, BOMBAY.
Branches: CALCUTTA & DELHI.
183.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street,
Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
Rents collected & properties looked after on Commission.
Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.
A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347



ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND TECHNICAL.

	Rs. a.
1,000 PRACTICAL RECEIPTS. Edited by Bernard E. Jones ...	0 14
LOCKWOOD'S DICTIONARY OF TERMS. Used in the Practice of Mechanical Engineering. Comprising Upwards of Seven Thousand Definitions. Edited by Joseph G. Horner, A.M.I.M.E., Author of "Pattern Making" etc. Fourth edition with appendix	6 9
MACHINE CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING. By A. E. Ingham. With many diagrams and illustrations	0 14
SIGNALLING ACROSS SPACE WITHOUT WIRES. Being a Description of the work of Hertz and His Successors. By Prof. Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S. Fourth edition	4 6
THE ENGINEER'S SKETCH-BOOK of Mechanical Movements, Devices, Appliances, Contrivances, and Details. Employed in the Design and Construction of Machinery for Every Purpose. By Thomas Walter Barber, M. Inst. C.E. Fifth edition revised and enlarged with nearly 3,000 Illustrations, Descriptive Notes and Memoranda	9 3
A TREATISE ON MODERN STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, Including Land, Locomotive, and Marine Engines and Boilers. For the Use of Students. By Frederick Colyer, M. Inst. C. E., M. Inst. M.E. Illustrated by Forty-six Large Folding Plates	9 6
THE AUTOCAR IMPERIAL YEAR BOOK 1913. For Circulation in the Colonies, Overseas Dominions and Abroad ...	2 3
THE COTTON WEAVERS' HANDBOOK. A Practical Guide to the Construction and Costing of Cotton Fabrics with studies of Designs, by H. B. Heylin. With 358 illustrations	5 4
TEXTILE DESIGN PURE AND APPLIED. By Thomas Woodhouse and Thomas Milne	8 12
THE CHEMISTRY OF THE OIL INDUSTRIES. By J. E. Southcombe. With illustrations	6 9
BLEACHING AND DYEING OF VEGETABLE FIBROUS MATERIALS. By Julius Hubner, with an introduction by Raphael Meldold	12 4
MODERN PRACTICAL JOINERY, a Treatise on the Practice of Joiners' Work by Hand and Machine. By George Ellis	13 2
MODERN PRACTICAL CARPENTRY for the use of Workmen, Builders, Architects, Engineers, etc. By George Ellis. Numerous illustrations	10 15
THEODOLITES, LEVELS, TACHEOMETERS, ETC. By T. Cooke & Sons.	

SOLE AGENTS FOR W. INDIA.

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. 197

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application. 171

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

NOTICES

NOTICE.

To the users of SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS and others.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,
have been appointed SOLE AGENTS to the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.

Write for particulars or call and see for yourself.

THE NEW No. 10 MODEL.

The Simplest and yet most Up to Date Machine on the Market.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-fifth Dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1912, at Rs. 10 per share on the 1,750 original shares, will be paid at the Registered Office, Royal Insurance Buildings (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.'s Office), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 16th day of May, 1913, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of April, 1913, on production of share-certificates.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1913. 103.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR,

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay.....	Arr. 12-35
0-37	Arr.	Mammad.....	Dep. 6-46
0-54	"	Bhopal.....	" 21- 2
12-53	"	Bina	" 18-35
15-14	"	Jhansi	" 15-58
17-25	"	Gwalior	" 13-43
19-55	"	Agra Cantonment ..	" 11- 9
20-49	"	Muttra.....	" 10-15
23- 0	"	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 7-28
3-17	"	Ambalia Cantonment.....	Dep. 3-55
5-39	"	Ludhiana	" 1-23
6- 2	"	Phillaur	" 0-54
6-45	"	Jullundur	" 0-16
8-29	"	Amritsar	" 22-39
11-30	"	Lahore	" 21-35
14-33	"	Lala Musa	" 15-43
18-51	"	Rawalpindi	" 11-44
23-15	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment.....	" 6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAYAND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay.....	Arr. 12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 7-28
2-52	Arr.	Ambalia....	Dep. 3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambalia....	Arr. 2-51
7-38	Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep. 1- 0
8-15	Dep.	Kalka.....	Arr. 0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla.....	Dep. 18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay.....	Arr. 12-35
16-15	"	Jhansi	Dep. 15-58
18-15	"	Orsi	" 13-11
20-14	"	Cawnpore.....	" 11- 8
21-45	"	Lucknow.....	" 9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Medows Street.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

WANTED.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, BANDRA:—

(1) A graduate as Headmaster on Rs. 45 plus 4 local allowance, with prospects, one willing to attend the Secondary Training College preferred.

(2) A Gujrathi knowing teacher on Rs. 20 plus 2 local allowance. Only Matrics and School Finals or men with previous experience need apply.

Apply to:—
THE CHAIRMAN,
Schools Committee,
Bandra Municipality,
Bandra.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. Tribhuvandas Varjivandas Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas and Manordas Tribhuvandas the present Trustees of the Charitable Trusts of the Late Mr. Muljibhai Madhavdas and appointed under a scheme framed and sanction in suit No. 175 of 1872 filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Ramchand Khoosaldas. Any person having any claim, right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage gift trust inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the Office at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building or chawl standing thereon and well-known as the Muljibhai Dharamsala situate lying and being on the Nassik Road in the City of Nassik in the District of Nassik in the Registration District of Nassik containing by admeasurement square yards bearing Nassik Municipal No. 38 bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Government Road on or towards the West by a Government passage on or towards the South by the properties of Ganpat Gaynoo and Marvadi Jesraj Tajmal and on or towards the North by the house of Ramchandra Vasoodev Gaya.

SURAJMAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorney.
Bombay, May 15, 1913. 131

THE
Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 9.

RELIABLE SERVANTS.

BEARER, KHITMUTGAR, DRESSING BOY, AYAH, WETNURSE, GUIDE, etc. Supply at moderate terms. Apply to
ELLISSON & Co.,
45, Hornby Road,
82 Century Building.

WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES (Hindoos preferred), having knowledge of Book-keeping and Commerce, especially seeds and wheat business. Apply Box No. 27 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 113

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED guardians to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India Teacher, L. M. S. and M. B. Subjects. Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M. S., M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates.) Rs. 30 and 25 (Non-Matriculates). Apply to THE DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 81.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 550, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE ADVERTISING HAND CARTS. Apply Box No. 18, Bombay, 7th April, 1913. 50

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO LET.—Part of comfortable FURNISHED FLAT, immediate possession. Excellent position separate entrance with porch and drive. Suit married couple or bachelor. Apply Box No. 15, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—Ist floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

All the latest developments in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

In simplicity, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

ROOM to Let with Excellent Board. Near Majestic Hotel. E. L. & Ceiling fan. English family. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 005 c/o "Bombay Chronicle".

Meals supplied by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excelent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties.—Apply Box No. 004 c/o "Bombay Chronicle".

Englishman thoroughly practical manufacturer of Leather & Leather Goods seeks appointment. Capable manager Indian Experience Can deal with Government contract. Highest references.—Box No. 006 c/o "Bombay Chronicle".

CARTON &CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

MOTHERS ONLY REAL

LACGENERA (Angel's Galactogogue) is a palatable vegetable preparation for producing a plentiful healthy and natural flow of milk in nursing mothers when the milk is absent or scanty. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily.

LACGENERA (REGD.)

Beware of imitations

Sold everywhere—

MADON SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10.

Have you heard

GEORGIE CORLASS?

IF NOT

YOU ARE MISSING

The chance of a life time.

Mr. Harry Quiningborough

WHO HAS CAPTURED BOMBAY.

BESIDES ALL OUR FILMS.

TO-MORROW

EVERYTHING WILL BE NEW.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 612 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Coy. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Mody Bunder North, near Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned the undermentioned Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Ex. S. S. "Banca."

About 612 Bales stated to be high class staple Cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, The Japan Cotton Trading Coy. and others.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 72-76, 6, 7, Case No. 79/239, First, Nowroji Hill Road, Building Street No. 178/180; 1/6, 188/192; 513/515, Case No. 33; 92B, C.A. Nowrojee Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., (S.T.), opposite Prince's Dock Clock, in No. R. 10, Warehouse by order of Messrs. B. Campbell and Co., and on account and at the risk of Narmadshunker and Dayal.

Ex. S. S. "Rumera."

500 cases galvanized sheets Staley Crown Brand, 24 inches by 8, 9, 10 feet and 3 inch corrugation.

The above will be sold in lots of 100 cases. 25 deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th May, 1913.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen:—why live in terror of scorpions. Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (rontl) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 butees. Postage Extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer, Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911.

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more. Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific on snake bite Rs. 2.

DR. B. THACKER VAID,

Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY, 4.

261

THE MAN WHO WILL NOT WAKE UP.

STRANGE STORY OF A HOSPITAL CASE.

In a hospital at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, there is a patient between forty and fifty years of age, the son of a Derbyshire magistrate, who is sound asleep, and cannot be awakened. He has suffered from sleeping fits for some considerable time, and last Easter, after engaging a room in a private house for two nights, he retired to rest, and slept for a week. When he awoke he resumed his journey, and the next that was heard of him was that he had been found asleep on the roadside. Medical men have now been exercising all their skill and ingenuity to awaken him, but in vain.

MEDICAL RECORDS.

Medical records contain the accounts of many similar cases. Carloine Olsson, a native of Okuo, a small island off the coast of Sweden, in 1875, when fourteen years of age, on returning home from school one day, complained of toothache. She was put to bed by her mother, and fell into a profound sleep, which lasted for thiry-two years. Although pricked with pins, she appeared to experience no pain, or even consciousness of the attempts made to awaken her.

Towards the end of 1908, when at the age of forty-six, she suddenly awoke. During the whole of that time her sole nourishment is said to have consisted of two cups of milk a day, which were given to her by her attendants. The case was afterwards investigated by Dr. Froderstorm, of the Salpetriere, in Paris and her complaint was diagnosed as catatonic stupor.

Margaret Lyall, of Denniland, in the parish of Maryton, near to Montrose, slept for two days from June 12, 1812, and again from July 1 to August 8 of the same year. During her sleep she was blistered, bled, and immersed in cold water. Needles were thrust under her flesh, and pieces of burnt rag applied to her nose, and pins placed under her finger nails. She was even whipped but nothing could awaken her.

A German Government official named Arnheim had an accident in 1904, and slept for over four years, although every effort was made to awaken him.

PREACHING IN HIS SLEEP.

Simeon Watson, a hard-working, industrious man, aged about thirty, of athletic habits and active temperament, about 1826 began preaching in his sleep. His trance or sleeping fit invariably lasted as long as the ordinary Nonconformist service which he was in the habit of attending. The attacks became more frequent as time progressed, and he would go through the whole of the ordinary chapel service, praying reading the Bible, and preaching.

In 1816 a child sven months old, at Pennington, near Lymington, slept for three weeks from February 17, after a dose of ordinary medicine had been administered by her mother.

Classical writers tell the story of the Seven Sleepers—Maximianus, Malchus Martinianus, Dionysius, Joannes, Serapion, and Constantius—who, to avoid the persecution under the Emperor Decius, hid themselves in a cave in the mountain Caelius, and there slept for 196 years. They then went into the city, thinking they had slept but for one night, though the truth was soon discovered by their different habits and speech, and from the money they had about them, which was of an antiquated stamp and feature.

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

All light literature and most history books convey an impression, writes, Mr. A. G. Bradley in "Blackwood's" for April, that the slave owners of the Southern States, like those of the West Indies, were a small caste owning swarms of slaves. Now there were 50,000 in Virginia, and one-half of them owned less than five apiece, say, one family. Only 114 had 100 and upwards, and 100 negroes of all ages represented at the most £10,000. Land was always very cheap for an old country, being abundant and usually very poor, either naturally so, or worked out to a sterility inconceivable to those who have never tested it. As security, slaves were always taken in preference to land, being readily saleable in the cotton States. Very few people indeed had an estate worth over £10,000 freehold, the value, that is to say, of an outlying 400-acre farm at that time on an average English estate, and the equivalent of the annual income of scores of West India families, which sometimes owned from 2,000 to 4,000 negroes. Contrary to the accepted superstition, there were no large houses in Virginia.

There were not six in the State that if dropped down in England a squire of £2,000 a year would not have remodelled and added to at once. It was the unconscious but well-bred simplicity, content with what might be called the homespun life, and quite innocent of half the requirements and superfluities of the well-to-do in the outer world, that made the charm of Virginia and of its people.

The members of the medical profession of Calcutta not in Government Service have submitted to the Public Services Commission a memorandum for the reform of the Civil Medical Department.

AMBITION and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasadol, the Delightful Liquid Laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high.

UNIONIST POLICY.

LORD H. CECIL ON TARIFF REFORM.

Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at Salisbury in mail week, referred to the disappointment of some of the more zealous supporters of Tariff Reform at the decision of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law with regard to import duties of food stuffs for the purpose of colonial preference. There was, he went on, a danger in the path of Tariff Reform. It came, not from the Liberal party, and certainly not from those Unionists who had hesitated to adopt Tariff Reform. There was danger arising from the intolerance and unreasonableness of a very small section of Tariff Reformers that all moderate Unionists might come to the conclusion that a policy so fruitful of discord was too great a burden for Unionism to carry. Every patriotic Unionist, so long as unity and the tolerance on which unity depended could be attained, would be ready to go a long way for the sake of the common cause, but there were many Unionists who would be inclined to say that, if unity could not be attained by tolerance and patience, they would rather be rid of Tariff Reform altogether, and start the fortunes of the party afresh upon a new basis. He hoped, however, that moderation, tolerance, and concentration might prevail in all sections of the Unionist party, and in that case he was sure they would do well to adhere strictly to the Edinburgh programme. The Unionist party had now got a perfectly clear policy of Tariff Reform. That policy the Unionist leaders would strive to carry into effect when they were in office. He himself was strongly of opinion that there was nothing in the Edinburgh programme which ought to make anyone who was opposed to Home Rule or Disestablishment or Radical finance hesitate to secure to use his utmost influence to secure the victory of the Unionist party.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

A national conference representative of the spiritual, moral, and social forces of Great Britain was opened on April 24 at Caxton Hall, Westminster, to consider the critical stage of the opium traffic in the light of the Hague International Opium Convention, says the "Manchester Guardian." The Rev. Professor Caldecott presided, and there was a large attendance of delegates. The Chinese Minister was present.

Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., urged the Conference to put sufficient pressure upon the Government to make them stand up to the level of public opinion. Their duty was plain enough. The traffic, as announced in the House of Commons a few weeks ago, had been suspended for the present. He sincerely hoped it would never be renewed. China was now awakening from a long sleep, and was emerging into the broad light of day. From the point of view of morals and Christianity the time had come when the opium traffic should cease.

Sir Victor Horsley said that the international character of the Hague Convention had brought the combined forces of the scientific knowledge of the nations together to stop the taking of drugs by the nations as a whole. Legislation, if it were to be effective, should be based upon scientific facts, and such facts were now at the disposal of legislation.

Several delegates from China addressed the Conference, and a resolution embodying the views of the Conference was passed.

BANDIT CHIEF'S GIRL SCOUT.

DISCOVERY OF BLACKMAILING CORRESPONDENCE.

Startling events have followed the brilliant capture of the notorious brigand chief Paparoni, who on his release from prison last August, after serving 17 years, at once resumed his blackmailing operations, says a Rome message.

Paparoni's aged mother, sister, and lover—the latter a girl of 15 named Domenica Santelia— have been arrested as accomplices. A local schoolmistress has also been placed in custody for acting as secretary to the girl Santelia by writing for her letters that kept the brigand informed of the whereabouts of the Carbinieri engaged in hunting him down.

Paparoni's enormous blackmailing correspondence has been discovered in his mother's cottage, as well as carefully-kept account books showing the tribute paid to Paparoni's band. The names include most of the property owners and farmers in the Viterbo province. These are to be proceeded against as abettors. The bandit chief is 51 years of age.

THE COST OF LIVING.

An interesting statement as to the increase in the cost of living during the past few years is forthcoming from the Metropolitan Asylums Board. It seems that since 1897 the advances in the price of food include the following: Bacon, 63s. 6d. to 70s. 6d. per cwt.; bread, 7s. 9.5d. to 9s. 8.3d. per cwt.; loaf sugar, 18s. 1.5d. to 24s. 11d. per cwt.; moist sugar, 14s. 4d. to 20s. 9d. per cwt.; milk, 9.3d. to 1s. per gallon; potatoes, 59s. to 85s. 8.6d. per ton; and rice, 9s. to 12s. 5d. per cwt. Coal has advanced from 15s. 8.3d. to 17s. 2.6d. per ton. On the other hand, beef has declined from 6s. 11.7d. to 6s. 1.5d. per 14lb., and mutton (legs only) from 7s. 2.7d. to 5s. 7.4d. per 14lb.

CRIME CAMPAIGN AND THE VOTE.

LORD LYTTON AND MILITANCY.

In the absence of the Marchioness of Downshire, Lady Betty Balfour presided at an influential and enthusiastic gathering at Woking on April 23, under the auspices of the National Union and the Conservative and Unionist Suffrage Society. Apologies for absence were received from Mrs. Fawcett, the Countess of Selborne, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Sir William Chance, and Mr. Arthur Chapman, chairman of Surrey County Council.

Lord Lytton contended that woman's present position in politics was inconsistent with the principle of representative Government. So long as women were denied representation, the representative system was not complete, and women laboured under a grave injustice. It was the people who took up an attitude of obstinate resistance to reform, through a feeling of nervous conservatism, who were directly responsible for violent agitation, sometimes developing into civil war and revolution. Let them beware in refusing to allow the thin end of the wedge to be inserted, lest they were not battered on the head with the thick end of it, whether they liked it or not. The speaker strongly condemned militant tactics, but said that those tactics were no excuse for resisting the demand for the suffrage.

The following resolution was proposed by Lord Lytton, and carried:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the time is ripe for the settlement of the question of the enfranchisement of women, and it expresses the hope that Parliament may not be deterred by the campaign of organised crime resorted to by one woman suffrage society from passing a Bill to enfranchise duly qualified women in the present session." After the speeches members of the Actresses' Franchise League performed Mr. Barrie's play, "The Twelve Pound Look."

NATIONAL SERVICE CHALLENGE.

COLONEL SEELY'S ARMY EFFICIENCY.

"The practical suggestion I make to the National Service League is that they should refuse to enrol any man as a subscribing member of their League unless he joins some branch of his Majesty's forces. If he does not he is plainly either a fool or a hypocrite. It he believes it is vital to the State that all should serve he must begin by serving himself."

This was one of the notable points of a speech made by Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, at a dinner given in his honour by Territorial officers in Birmingham on April 19 after he had been present at a parade in the afternoon. The Lord Mayor and the Bishop of Birmingham, General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, and Major-General E. C. Bethune were among the guests.

Colonel Seely said he believed the British Army was now in a higher state of efficiency and readiness for war than it had ever been.

It had been suggested that the insurance contributions should be paid for Territorials and also that they should be provided with boots. He did not know that he could say that the insurance question fell within their scope, though he admitted a good case had been made out. With regard to boots, the case was an unanswerable one. The soldier must do three things—he must walk, shoot and obey. The Territorial had obviously certain drawbacks in the first of these things. If he had not got proper boots, they must get them for him.

In the matter of obedience the Territorial soldier could not, of course, have that instant, almost mechanical, obedience that the long trained soldier had. On the other hand, he had a very fine spirit, and insubordination was practically unknown in the Territorial force. Crime was also unknown. As regards shooting, he promised that they would do their best to make a little step forward in providing ranges and in giving greater facilities for men to shoot.

They had probably recruited more men in the last nine months than during any similar period except during the "boom year." The Territorial force was passing through a critical time because of the large number of men who had to leave, but let no one think it was in any danger. He did not say that this was a moment of great national peril. It was a time for national forethought and preparation.

Babu Govind Das writes to the "Leader" to say that he was the person who had sent to that paper the now famous letter of Mr. Arundale.

The "Central News" says that Lord Hawke and Mr. H. D. G. Levson-Gower, the ex-Surrey cricket Captain, left the *Oceanic* on April 16th for New York, where they have gone to consult with Mr. Edward Breitung, the head of the banking house of Breitung and Co., upon the formation of a banking institution in America on the lines of the German and French land credit system, which has been accepted by the United States Government.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloid you save time and money—and get cured.

SPRING HAIR HEALTH.

Make your hair and scalp healthy now by Kaminia Oil and your summer hair troubles will be few. The scalp and hair are more easily treated now than if you wait until the sweat of the hot weather makes it impossible to keep the head free from dandruff.

Kamina Oil is a scalp and hair tonic that makes and keeps the scalp clean and hair growing. It destroys the germ of dandruff and furnishes nourishment to the hair follicles. Daintily perfumed. Take Kaminia Oil and no other.

Re. 1-0-0 per Bot. V. P. P. extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

155 B. C. Market, BOMBAY 169

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

" For Your Skin. "

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CAN BE OBTAINED IN POONA FROM Messrs. LA CROIX & Co., BOOKSELLERS, Main Street, POONA

MATHERAN: Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop, Opposite The Library

CALCUTTA: Mr. M. L. ADDY, 51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

AND FROM A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
BYCULLA.
KALYAN.
BHUSAWAL.
KHANDWA.
MUNMAR.
ITARSI.
NAGPORE.
NERAL.
POONA NO. 1.
POONA NO. 2.
DHOND.
LONAVLA.
SHOLAPUR.
WADI.
HYDERABAD.
SECUNDERABAD.
BEGUMPET.
GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHALARA.
NEEMUCH.
REWARI.
BANDIQ.

BALL BEARINGS

Mean Increased Efficiency, Accuracy, Durability

THE L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER

VISIBLE WRITING — UNLIMITE SPEED

is equipedp with Ball Bearings throughout.

Write to-day for descriptive pamphlets.

Sole Agents—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, LTD., BOMBAY.

17

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, PARSI BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and almost clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is above the average at Lahore and Delhi. Maximum temperature is in large excess at Multan and large defect at Delhi; the minimum is much higher than usual at Multan and lower at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been light but nearly general in the north-eastern districts Mainpuri has had 0·10" and Cawnpore 0·11". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is considerably damper. Temperature both maximum and minimum is generally in large defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air has become slightly damper in upper Sind and Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and west Central India. Day temperature is below the average at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Thunderstorm has caused 0·23" of rain at Nagpur Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during the day is below the average at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect in minimum at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Several dust or thunderstorms occurred in Rajputana, the United and Central Provinces and Gujarat. But the as a whole precipitation has been light. A few thunderstorms are reported from Mysore, the Deccan and extreme south. Trichinopoly has a heavy fall of 2·50" and sea has again been rough at Colombo and slight at Madras. The depression in the N. W. is shown to-day over Sind, Cutch, and on the west Coast of Gujarat the weather to the north of this is unsettled.

Dust storms or thunderstorms are likely in most parts of the country Few thunderstorms may occur in the south-east of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 15th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Since 1st. November to date	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)..	86·3	77·0	79	..	6·31	—4·64
Jask ..	91·7	78·8	58	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)..	103·3	90·6	28	..	5·50	×180
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	118·3	85·5	47	..	1·11	—0·69
Rawalpindi ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Lahore ..	98·9	75·2	60	0·03	3·45	—0·66
Sirsa ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Ambala ..	98·5	72·9	48	..	6·31	×0·11
Delhi ..	87·5	71·8	69	..	2·40	—1·02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	95·0	75·0	69	0·05	3·41	—1·40
Mainpuri ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi ..	?	75·0	38	..	2·26	+2·25
Cawnpore ..	95·7	74·4	63	0·11	5·09	+2·85
Allahabad ..	96·0	70·5	69	0·07	4·70	+2·34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	114·2	78·8	53	..	0·44	—0·94
Karachi ..	89·6	81·0	82	..	1·27	—0·34
Ajmer ..	97·6	81·2	58	..	1·17	—0·47
Jaipur ..	103·2	79·1	46	..	0·47	—0·29
Kotah ..	105·0	84·6	44	..	0·58	—0·85
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	95·0	78·0	75	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka ..	87·8	80·7	79	..	0·00	—0·29
Veraval ..	88·6	80·3	74	..	0·03	—0·45
Rajkot ..	102·6	75·8	71	..	0·48	—0·07
Bhavnagar ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Para. ..	100·5	77·8	60	..	0·44	—0·32
Surat ..	103·6	77·3	71	..	3·58	+3·13
Ahmedabad ..	103·6	80·6	71	..	0·34	—0·12
Deesa ..	103·3	77·4	64	..	0·44	—0·13
Neemuch ..	99·9	75·5	58	..	0·76	—0·19
Indore ..	97·1	75·0	65	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	98·8	77·3	43	..	7·46	+4·43
Saugor ..	?	?	34	..	?	?
Hoshungabad..	100·3	79·1	34	..	3·94	+1·95
Khandwa ..	103·6	82·4	56	..	4·30	+2·95
Akola ..	103·7	79·1	59	..	4·30	+0·56
Amraoti ..	105·7	79·5	48	..	1·65	+2·09
Nagpur ..	104·6	82·3	47	..	0·32	—1·80
Chanda ..	105·1	79·8	37	0·23	1·45	+2·60
Raipur ..	107·5	83·0	31	..	6·34	+0·38
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	103·7	82·2	72	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri ..	91·3	80·9	82	..	10·70	+9·86
Mormugao ..	92·9	81·7	65	..	3·25	+1·04
Karwar ..	90·2	81·5	66	..	3·24	+0·68
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	102·4	74·1	57	..	5·07	+3·84
Ahmednagar..	99·..	76·5	57	..	1·16	—0·61
Poona ..	95·0	72·8	6..	..	3·44	+1·52
Sholapur ..	102·8	73·6	51	..	1·01	—1·46
Bijapur ..	99·4	72·3	57	..	2·39	0·00
Belgaum ..	91·3	67·0	64	..	2·54	—2·09
Aurangabad ..	100·9	72·2	62	..	1·15	—0·66
Nizamabad (Indur).	105·9	82·7	41	..	3·31	+0·39
Hyderabad ..	102·3	81·2	33	..	1·93	—0·62
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	91·8	79·3	61	..	6·31	+0·21
Calicut ..	90·8	80·2	70	..	7·88	—5·77
Cochin ..	93·7	79·7	72	..	8·93	—10·52
Colombo ..	87·0	81·0	83	0·02	55·25	+12·25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam..	110·3	83·7	45	..	2·2"	—5·61
Bellary ..	103·0	75·8	51	..	4·5.	+0·44
Cuddapah ..	106·0	82·5	72	..	10·38	+4·50
Madras ..	106·0	72·5	77	0·30	12·29	—9·09
Bangalore ..	94·3	67·8	68	0·16	3·89	—3·39
Coimbatore ..	97·4	74·3	88	..	14·61	+6·04
Trichinopoly..	105·1	71·3	70	2·50	9·07	—3·35
Negapatam ..	105·2	82·7	74	..	27·17	—3·80

Lady Beatrice Pretyman recently opened a four days' bazaar and fete at Chelmsford in aid of the fund for recasting and increasing the peal of bells of Chelmsford Church, which is to be the cathedral church of the new diocese of Essex. The tower is to be restored and the clock renovated at a cost of £1,000.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 14th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·769
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	86·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	,,	78·5
Dew Point	,,	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0·699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		5·4
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	91·3
Minimum do. do.		81·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight wsw, sw.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	130

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	16	m 8 11	25 10
		8 15 a	26 8
Satur.	17	m 9 12	27 1
		9 6 a	26 11
Sun.	18	m 10 6	28 2
		9 52 a	27 1
Mon.	19	m 10 55	28 11
		10 36 a	27 1
Tues.	20	m 11 40	29 4
		11 19 a	26 11
Wed.	21	0 22 a	29 5

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May	h. m.	f. in.
Fri.	16	m 1 52	17 9
		2 2 a	19 1
Satur.	17	m 2 88	16 6
		3 1 a	18 11
Sun.	18	m 3 22	15 6
		3 54 a	18 10
Mon.	19	m 4 4	14 9
		4 44 a	18 9
Tues.	20	m 4 44	18 4
		5 32	19 5
Wed.	21	m 5 23	14 4
		6 18 a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
16.	(Fri)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5 m
17.	(Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
18.	(Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
19.	(Mon.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.
20.	(Tues.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.
21.	(Wed.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M. ; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h, 54·3 m. P. M. ; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M. ; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M. ; Last quarter, 28th. 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 15th May 1913 was 29·970 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

IMAGINARY TELEGRAM.

The following imaginary telegrams, by Mr. Walter Emanuel, of "Punch," were read from notabilities and others "unavoidably prevented" from being present at the smoking concert of the London Sketch Club :—

Col. Seely: "Too busy counting our aeroplanes once more. The public seems incapable of realising that a monoplane is 1, and a biplane 2 "

The Kaiser: "Regret suffering from bad attack of Krupp."

King Manuel: "Sorry, prevented by a previous engagement."

The Sultan: "Regret, too tired. These modern dances—the Turkey Trot and the Bulgy Hug—are most exhausting."

Mrs. Pankhurst: "You, at any rate, show some consideration to women by asking one of them to meet you."

A Distinguished Post Impressionist: "Your shows always make me sick. When will you realise that for a picture to be good it must be thoroughly bad? Why, it is generally possible to guess what some of your paintings are supposed to represent."

Speaking at Nottingham on the work of the Church Lads' Brigade, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell said the total strength was now 50,000. He added that it was being proposed, with th Government's sanction, to establish training quarters at Hounslow.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	757/16
Exchange on London at Paris Pcs.	..	25'20
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	89
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20'44½
Bar Silver Spot	..	26⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	28 5/16
Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by absence of buying, orders Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77/9
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	64 3/ 6
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	.. .. ..	1/3 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 4 months "		4%
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months "		4%
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. "		3 ¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st "		3 9/16
3½ percent. India Stock (Certificates Loan)		96
Interest day to day loans	..	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	2⅜
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.		
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about		100,000

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 15.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained in a firm state to-day with slight fluctuations. The Market opened at Rs. 96/5, but slightly declined and closed at Rs. 96-4-6, for account.

The demand for ready paper was active and was placed at anna one less than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-10-0.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained steady to-day. In the morning the Market presented a dull appearance, but at the close some activity was noticed.

Currimbhai were placed at prices varying from Rs. 297-8-0 to Rs. 300 for June delivery. The rate for the July delivery was maintained at Rs. 2-8 up.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 511-4 in the morning but closed at Rs. 513-12 for June delivery.

Ahmedabad Advance improved to Rs. 825 for June.

David stood at Rs. 492-8 and Kohinoors at Rs. 762-8 for June.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 102 and Deferred to Rs. 226.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 14

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— ,,
Total Day's Imports	31,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton, Spot :—Easier small biz.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market :—Holiday to day in Manchester	
Mid. Americans	6·73 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·00 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·57 Oct. 11·01
New York Official noon call.	July 11·55 Oct. 10·99
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·01 Oct. 11·15

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6'49	6'46
J. J.	6'46	6'43
J. A.	6'42	6'39
A. S.	6'32	6'29
S. O.	6'18	6'14
O. N.	6'11	6'07
N. D.	6'08	6'04
D. J.	6'07	6.03
J. F.	6'06	6'02
M. A.	6'08	6'04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	6,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's Price.
M. J.	6'46	6'45
J. J.	6'43	6'42
J. A.	6'39	6'37
A. S.	6' 9	6'28
S. O.	6'14	6'13
O. N.	6 07	6'05
N. D.	6'04	6'03
D. J.	6'03	6'02
J. F.	6'02	6 01

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	10,000

Futures at New York, July, 11'53. Previous closing price 11'53.

Futures at New York, October, 10'97. Previous closing price 11 09.

Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to weakness in New Orleans Market.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'00. Previous price 12'10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/16 Previous price 12 3/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet

Futures at New Orleans July 11'96 Previous price 12'02.

Futures at New Orleans, Oct. 11'09. Previous price 11'15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11¾

Demand Bills 4'86⅞.

Silver Commercial Bars 61.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 15.

The local cotton market was quiet with Rs. 2/3 easier than yesterday's bales in Broach was done at Rs. 288-90 on account of shippers for Japan. There was practically no inquiry by the local mills.

The following lines are from "New York Times Democrat" which will be found interesting:

markets hesitating and nervous situaton has been in evidence for the past many weeks. Evidently more light is needed on the situation. This view also extends to othe trade in general and political situation, consequently we have been witnessing a rather narrow market. Anything like aggressive buying estimate of the condition of the growing crop which is to be issued by the 2nd June develops in the way of showing hands in some direction. We fear the present scalping market fluctuating within 20 to 30 American points will be continued.

A few months ago the brightest minds in business buoned the midnight oil and used up gallons of ink in proving to the world that the present crop including the carrying over both visible and invisible will not be adequate for the season, and then speculation was expected to be very active at this time of the year. But they are soarly disappointed. It must be mentioned that the present prices are in the spinner's interest all over the world and this is as certain as death and taxes.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	244	238	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine ..	254	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	246	239	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab..	245	238	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	256	246	239	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	2.5	277	..	Do
M. G. Nagpur. Kamptee ..	282	274	..	Do
M. G. Yeotmal ..	278	270	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum ..	275	267	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum Fair staple..	268	260	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	....	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra-Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	270	262	..	Do.
G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	291	286	281	Do.
Do. ..	....	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	259	249	242	Do.
Saw Ginned, Dharwar. ..	....	..	291	25-5-13
Westerns. Chutka....	....	..	280	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	....	..	28 8	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Compts ..	....	..	291	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur ..	....	..	..	..

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, May 14.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of April 1913.

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yds.)		
Bleached & White	27,700,000	Yards.
Unbleached & Grey	23,700,000	,,
Dyed and Colored	10,300,000	,,
Printed	17,000,000	,,
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)		
Dyed und Bleached	390,000	,,
Unbleached & Grey	800,000	,,

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards')		
Bleached & White	15,500,000	Yards
Unbleached & Grey	94.700,000	,,
Dyed and Colored	4,900,000	,,
Printed	5,600,000	,,
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)		
Dyed and Bleached	250,000	,,
Unbleached & Grey	350,000	,,
Total Shipment of Salt	13,000	,,

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods. (In yards)		
Bleached & White	4,600,000	Yards.
Unbleached & Grey	2,100,000	,,
Dyed & Colored	2,400,000	,,
Printed	2,200,000	,,
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)		
Dyed and Bleached	160,000	lbs,
Unbleached & Grey	30,000	,,
Total Shipment of Salt		Tons

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yds.)		
Bleached of White	21,800,000	yards.
Unbleached & Grey	4,700,000	,,
Dyed and Colored	3,700,000	,,
Printed	8,400,000	,,
Twist and Yarns (in lbs)		
Dyed and Bleached	60,000	,,
Unbleached & Grey	20,000	,,

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yds.)		
Bleached & White	3,700,000	Yards.
Unbleached & Grey	9,900,000	,,
Dyed and Colored	900,000	,,
Printed	2,700,000	,,
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)		
Dyed and Bleached	350,000	,,
Unbleached & Grey	580,000	,,

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Setarns' Headache Cure. Try it next time.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

A fair volume of business was done to-day in coal shares some of which showed further appreciation in price. Several rather big deals were put through.

In the jute market there was no interest at all in the old crop and for the new crop buyers are ready to pay the prices asked. In view of the fact that the crop will almost certainly be late sellers are not giving way at all.

There was less enquiry in the gunny market to-day.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 6,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 6,70,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Madras. } Rs. 15,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 1/32 (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent } above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1 1/32 (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 1/03

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 12,66,000 were allotted to Calcutta Rs. 23,10,000 were allotted to Bombay Rs. 9,10,000 were allotted to Madras } Rs. 44,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 1/16 (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent } above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1 1/16 (Min. Rate) received per 10 cent

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16'06.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales. } Rs. 64,10,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000

Extra Allotments.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, for the fortnight ended 14th May 1913 as compared with the statement of 30th April 1913:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	30th April.	14th May
Capital Paid up	Rs. 14,99,960	Rs. 14,99,960
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	Rs. 81,66,000	Rs. 80,37,000
Current Deposits	Rs. 17,84,000	Rs. 22,27,000
Sundries	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 24,000
Total ..	Rs, 115,72,960	Rs. 118,87,960

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities ..	Rs. 39,43,000	Rs. 38,06,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs. 50,12,400	Rs. 52,15,000
Local Bills Discounted	Rs. 9,39,700	Rs. 12,56,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 23,000
Sundries	Rs. 92,860	Rs. 95,700
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust & Municipal Bonds	Rs. 15,62,000	Rs. 14,91,260
Total ..	Rs.115.72,960	Rs.118,87,960

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Metals.—Standard Copper .. M. B. £ 69 Copper Braziers £81 ; Yellow Metal 7¼.

Freight.—Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 :— Value.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13/3 Sellers. May August; Dull, very little business. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12/6½ Sellers. May. Very little doing and prices unchanged. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9/4½ sellers ; May ; 9/3½ sellers; October December ; Quiet but steady. Moderate biz at easier rates. E. & R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13/9 Sellers; May September; Easier without activity. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Nominal. Quiet nothing doing. Javas quiet, prices unchanged.

South American Wheat.—Rosario Santa Fe— 62 lbs. 36¼; May sellers quiet.

Australian.—South Australian 38; May value.

Indian wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38½; May June; London; sellers canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 33½; May June; London; sellers canal. quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9½; May June; value; quiet.

Seeds.—Rapeseed; Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85/-, ex-ship 49/6; May June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 52; April May; Dunkirk; sellers canal Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; May June; Hamburg; sellers canal. Tone of Rapeseed :— Quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46/- May June ; Dunkirk ; sellers canal. Tone of Linseed ; steady. Linseed Calcutta 44/- April June ; London done and sellers. Argentine (La Plata) 42½ May June ; Antwerp ; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-13 May June-Hull done quiet.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38 ; finest Australian Mutton Tallow 39-9; General Tone of Tallow Auction firmes.

Arrivals :—City of Lahore. Scindia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C. I. E., V. D., COMMANDING.

16th MAY.

311. *Reversion*.—No 6187 Sergt. G.R.Mayers, "K" Coy. reverts to the ranks at his own request.

312. *Leave*.—Leave of absence is greanted to the undermentioned:—

No. 6426 Vol. H.B D.Simon, "G" Coy. from 16th may to 16th November 1913.

No. 6187 Cadet G. L. Mayers, "K Company from 17th May to 17th November 1913.

313. *Musketry*.—There will be a spoon shoot on Sunday the 18th instant, distances 200, 500 & 600 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40. A.M. No entrance fee or subscription.

314. *Parade*.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S.Nayne on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 21st Instant at 7-30 A.M.

MOON LIGHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Band stand on Saturday 17th inst. commencing at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

Two Step	Clorinda	Douglas
Dances	Hungarian	Brahms
Valse	Septembre	Godin
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Romaine	Simple aven	Thome
Selection	Harry Lauder's Song	Hume
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrback

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 ½	66
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 ½	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 ½	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 ½	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 ½	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank. Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607⅛

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	825XD
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	725XD
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530XD
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	257XD
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,17C
Chinchpokli ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	695
Choksi Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,452½
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	112½XD
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	300
David ..	May-Nov.	20	495
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE.

Established under the Chairmanship of

THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

Capital Rs. 50,00,000. Subscribed Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital Rs. 5,00,000.

Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Best Terms to Best Workers.

Absolute Security to Policyholders.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

This is the first and only Insurance Coy. of its kind accepting both Fire & Life business.

INFLUENTIAL & EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED IN UNREPRESENTED PARTS OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

For terms and further information apply to

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	32,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

LOUNGE SUITS.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.

In making up washing garments we mak a point of giving **EASE IN FIT** with **SMARTNESS IN APPERANCE**, particular attention being given to the necessity of having comfortable garments for hot weather wear

LINEN CRASH	Rs.	18-0
FLAX LINEN	,,	24-0
FANCY FLAX	,,	27-0
CHINA SILK	,,	38-0

Asquith & Lord Ltd

EXPERTS IN MEN'S DRESS, BOMBAY.

294

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS, SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,

Drug Stores,

85, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample Tins of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, "Nestle" Nut Milk Chocolate on receipt of 4 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 3 anna stamp only.) Application to

"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

258

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

D'SILVA—LAFRENAIS—On the 7th May, by the Rev. Fr. Porta, S.J., Herbert Alfred Lloyd, of Cochin, to May Primrose, daughter of R. M. La Frenais, of Calicut.

MACBEAN—DOUGLAS—On the 30th April, at Scone, J. A. Macbean of Jalpaiguri, to Veda, daughter of Dr. Douglas of Scone, Scotland.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—On 12th April, at North Berwick, N.B., the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, of a son.

LIVINGSTONE DICK—At 13, Pipe Road, Kidderpore, 1st May, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Livingstone Dick, a son.

ROBERTSON-GLASGOW—At Murree, Punjab, on 6th May, 1913, the wife of Captain N. Robertson-Glasgow, Royal Artillery, of a son.

HARRISON—At Stevenage, Hertfordshire, on the 8th of May, 1913 the wife of Edward Philip Harrison, Indian Educational Service, prematurely of a son (stillborn).

DEATHS.

BOWER—On the 12th May, at Vepery, John Bower, eldest son of the late Dr. Henry Bower, aged 71 years and 8 months.

BOWDER—On the 7th May, at Roorkee, Hugh Waldemar, only son of Captain and Mrs. W. E. Bowder, Ordnance Department, aged 18 years.

BABU alias SURAJRAM—May 14th, at his residence Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Babu, son of Maganlal Laldas Shroff (solicitor), aged 19.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 16th, 1913.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

A very important settlement is stated to have been arrived at between England and Turkey (Germany, as far as her interests in the the Baghdad Railway are concerned, being a consenting party) relative to the British Protectorate of Koweit and England's exclusive rights in the Persian Gulf. The settlement foreshadows a very comprehensive understanding with reference to the whole future of the Baghdad Railway and the elimination of all cause of difference as between England and Germany with regard to their respective interests in that railway. The question as to the British Protectorate over Koweit presented no difficulty. Turkey made an attempt to occupy Koweit, this fine port of Arabia on the Persian Gulf, in 1898, but the Sheik having claimed British protection, England protested vigorously against the action of Turkey in infringing the status quo, and the position latterly has been to leave the British claim to a protectorate over Koweit practically unchallenged. The matter was somewhat complicated by the German idea of extending the Baghdad Railway to Basra and beyond, which would have seriously compromised British interests in the Persian Gulf. The definite recognition of the British protectorate over Koweit naturally involved the abandonment of the German project to make this the terminus of the Baghdad Railway, or to undertake the construction of the Basra-Koweit line. The terminus now agreed upon is Basra (or Bassorah), the capital of the Turkish vilayet of that name, about 55 miles from the Persian Gulf. The annual value of the exports is about one million sterling and of the imports a little more. The foreign trade has hitherto been almost exclusively under British control, but since the Baghdad Railway scheme materialised, the Germans have entered the market, the Hamburg-American line of steamers having established direct communication. England, France and Russia maintain consulates at Basra, which contains a heterogeneous mixture of various nationalities of whom, curiously enough, the fewest in number are the Turks, who are mostly officials. The present settlement contemplates the continuation of the line from Baghdad to Basra on the same conditions, or rather concessions obtained by Germany, on other sections of the line. The recognition of the British protectorate over Koweit implied the necessary corollaries—the concession of the right to construct the line connecting Basra with Koweit, and the right to nominate at least two British delegates to the Directorate of the Baghdad Railway in order to supervise all transactions and prevent discrimination in the treatment of goods. It is a satisfactory settlement as far as it goes, and all well-wishers of a frank Anglo-German understanding will welcome the assurance that German advice to and influence with Turkey contributed to facilitate the present settlement. The story of this great German enterprise may perhaps be told in the briefest terms. The Germans started with the initial advantage of being in full control of the Anatolian Railway, which cuts Anatolia diagonally and which runs from Scutari on the Bosphorus (opposite Constantinople), a distance of 48 miles. Germany secured the concession to construct the Konia to Baghdad and Basra railway, with an eventual outlet into the Persian Gulf. The total distance from Konia to Basra is 1,250 miles—900 miles to Baghdad and 353 to Basra. The first section of the line, Konia to Bulgurla (125 miles) was opened in 1904, but the further extension to Adana and Baghdad presents great engineering difficulties, and at the present rate of progress, it is possible the line to Baghdad will be completed in 1918. The outstanding feature of this immense German enterprise is the bold attempt to divert the existing international trade route which encircles the Ottoman Empire so as to pass through it. From a commercial point of view, the Baghdad Railway effects an immense revolution in international transport; but from a political point of view it will have far reaching effects, for it virtually makes Germany a Mediterranean Power. The line from Konia to Baghdad, which, as we have said, will probably be completed in about five years, may be considered a Mediterranean route, with one branch from Adana connecting the trunk line with Mersiona, and another connecting Aleppo with Alexandretta. Practically speaking, then, the Baghdad Railway, linked with the Mediterranean at two points, converts Germany into a potential Mediterranean Power, with Mersiona and Alexandretta serving as ports, and Yumurtalik, on the Bosphorus as a possible naval base. The far reaching implications of this pacific penetration, combined with the railway connection of Germany into Asia Minor, must be reserved for fuller treatment in a subsequent article.

INDIAN IRON IN AMERICA.

The true inwardness of the lamentations of Mr. Farrell over the impending invasion of the American market by Indian pig-iron is to be sought in the probable effects of the tariff changes on the fortunes of the United States Steel Corporation. There is, first of all, the general position of the Corporation to be considered—its enormous over-capitalisation, neutralised to a certain extent by the practical monopoly of the business it retained for a considerable period, and the successful manner in which it was able to secure for itself the full benefit of the protective tariff by raising the price to the home consumer. As "The Economist" points out, the Steel Corporation practically dictated price levels to the American steel trade. Unfortunately, its domination was short-lived, for the high prices encouraged production and under the stress of competition the prices could not be kept up, even if there had been no Government attack on the Corporation's monopolist tactics. In the result, prices and production fell off, as also the Corporation's profits. The scale of operations of the Corporation still continued to be large but with a margin of profit getting gradually narrower. "The Economist" gives some striking figures showing the relations between output and prices. The mining and industrial operations of the Corporation reached maximum results in 1912, but financially the results were not commensurate. The Corporations expenditure per unit of production has been steadily increasing to the detriment of the ratio of profit. "The Economist" gives an interesting table of sales and expenses, (including wages), which shows that while the percentage of sales remained practically constant, the ratio of wages to sales has increased, correspondingly reducing the ratio of profit.

In this condition of things, comes in the Underwood Bill which places steel rails on the free list and makes substantial reductions in many other products of the Corporation. "The Economist" points out that the tariff reductions will inevitably increase the market for foreign machinery, pig-iron, steel, ingots, cutlery and ball-bearings. The financial journal proceeds:—

> The placing of steel rails upon the free list is bound to lead to foreign competition. Under the present tariff, American imports of steel rails are so small as to be negligible, and, presumably, foreign rollers of rails would be able to secure many orders with rails free of duty. Prices, therefore, are likely to be reduced, but, on the other hand, pig-iron is also to be admitted free of duty, so that costs of production may be lowered, to some extent by the cheapening of the raw material. America, of course, is very rich in iron ore, but the Steel Trust works some of its mines upon rather heavy royalties, and it might pay to import foreign pig-iron when prices are so low as to make the royalties too great a burden on the production of pig-iron at home.

No wonder Mr. Farrell is rather nervous about the effects of the competition of Indian pig-iron!

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

The circumstances under which a Hindu, named Govind Sambhu, met his death on Monday last while following a funeral in Duncan Road by being knocked down by a gharry, and the mystery surrounding the disappearance from police custody of the vehicle require to be further elucidated. In fact the Coroner seems to have erred gravely in allowing the inquest to be closed without first having exhausted all his powers in the endeavour to ascertain how it came to pass that the gharry and its occupants were allowed to depart. The jury returned a verdict that the man's death was caused by a carriage which was being negligently driven, and this verdict seems to be fully justified by the evidence. Owing, however, to the negligence of the police it is unlikely that the negligent driver will now be brought to book. The circumstances of the disappearance of the gharry are significant. It was first of all stopped and brought back to the scene of the accident by a man named Rava Yessu, who says that the occupants offered him Rs. 5 to let the gharry go. It was then taken charge of by a young constable, who says that "an old seppy," named Govind Raghu, No. 584E came up and ordered him to search for witnesses. Having carried out this behest, he found on turning to look for the gharry that it had disappeared although he had left it in charge of constable Govind Raghu. It is curious that the latter, whose evidence might have cleared up the mystery, was not called as a witness, and it is difficult to understand why the Coroner allowed the jury to proceed to the consideration of their verdict, without having had the assistance of Constable Govind's explanation. The matter clearly cannot be allowed to rest where it is.

ROAD HOGS.

A gentleman described as "Don Gualterius de Soysa, better known as Mr. Walter de Soysa, one of the most prominent sportsmen and capitalists in Ceylon," has been describing to the "Englishman" his motor trip from Bombay to Calcutta, covering 1,839 miles in 65 hours and 25 minutes in a forty horse-power car. Mr. de Soysa seems to be a somewhat unpleasant specimen of the genus Road Hog. He appears to have been ready to sacrifice most things that came in his way in his anxiety to achieve a record, among his victims being an Indian gentleman on horseback, who was thrown on to the mudguard of the car and thence to the side of the road, owing to the horse becoming restive. "We took the precaution of sounding our horn, which is a powerful one," says Mr. de Soysa, "but as we approached the horse suddenly became restive." It is not surprising to learn that a number of retainers who accompanied the Indian gentleman "adopted a threatening attitude." So Mr. de Soysa and his friends re-entered their car and speedily hastened from the scene. The style in which he was carrying out his "dash" may be realised from the following:

> Entering the State of Gwalior, we had to cross another dangerous pontoon bridge at the boundary, and before we could realise that we were in imminent danger of being pitched into the river below, and before we could even apply the brakes, we reached the opposite bank of the river Chambal. We were travelling at high speed, and the car simply leaped from pontoon to pontoon, and the chauffeur had to handle the steering wheel with such considerable care that it was impossible for him to direct his attention to the brakes.

After this it is not surprising to learn that the car ran over a splendid specimen of buck deer, which the occupants afterwards killed and ate, that a number of dogs "were crushed out of existence," while "a further obstruction was caused by goats straying aimlessly on the roads and we could not help running over several of them." Mr. de Soysa's patience seems to have been greatly tried by Brahmins, who would not give him their water, and he quotes an instance in which "regardless of caste observances we were out of sheer necessity compelled to waylay a passer-by and forcibly take possession of a pot of water that he was carrying," as they were unable "at the moment to think of any moral or legal obligations." In another instance "there was no option but to break upon the sanctity of a well, and deprive a saintly Brahmin of a rope that he was carrying, and with its aid and a portable canvass bucket we were able to satisfy our requirements." It is interesting to learn, after all this, that Mr. de Soysa complains of the want of hospitality shown him on his tour.

Mr. de Soysa's experience of Indian hospitality is quite opposed to that of those travellers, who behave with a proper consideration for the people of the country whose hospitality they are enjoying. The sooner he goes back to Ceylon the better.

A DEFAULTING STATE.

The story of the Guatemalan Debt, briefly told in one of our telegrams today, is interesting in itself, but it is more so as indicative of President Wilson's policy in relation to the defaulting South American States. All the South American States are of course not defaulters in any sense. For instance, the credit of the five Central American Republics and Mexico has always stood high, and as a financial proposition, an Argentine or Peruvian loan appeals powerfully to the foreign investor. Unfortunately, there are still a great many States whose loans retain the traditional South American flavour and of these Guatemala is perhaps one of the worst specimens. The State had a revenue of 51½ million dollars in 1910, with an expenditure of nearly 46 million dollars. More than half the revenue is from customs and over one-third from the taxes on spirits, tobacco, etc., while half the expenditure is for public debt. The Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bond holders have had constantly to report on the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent. External Debt of 1895, and unpaid interest and arrears of interest for several years. At the beginning of 1911, these outstandings amounted to £2,221,456. An arrangement has since been arrived at to secure the service of the External Debt on the export duty on coffee, and other arrangements were made for the payment of arrears. Somehow the actual resumption of payments has always been deferred for one reason or another. The resumption of the service under the arrangements of 1895 would require Guatemala to find £57,000 a year for interest, £15,000 for sinking fund, and £830,000 for arrears of interest, or a total of £902,000. As against this the State's budgetary arrangements for 1912-13 reveal the distressing fact that the Government is faced with a deficit of £78,000. However, early last month it was announced that President Estrada Cabrera had promised Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, that the resumption of payment would commence on April 30th. It is apparent that the Spanish-American habit of defaulting had again asserted its power, and the British Minister had to requisition the services of a British cruiser to play the role of superior bailiff, with results that should be pleasing to the bondholders. The impudent attempt to invoke President Wilson's intervention in the sacred name of the Monroe doctrine has signally failed. Without touching on the totally irrelevant matter of the Monroe doctrine, the State Department promptly informed Guatemala that the former had no intention to uphold any American Republic in delaying payment of just debts, and Guatemala has lost no time in yielding to the British demand for fulfilment of the bondholders' dues. President Wilson's action should serve as a reminder to these defaulting States that the Monroe doctrine does not afford a shadow of excuse for persistent evasion of obligations on their part towards their creditors.

DAY BY DAY.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar and party are booked to sail for England by to-morrow's mail boat.

Lady Palit, wife of Sir Taraknath Palit, of Calcutta, and her son, Mr. Lokendranth Palit I.C.S., (retired) were among the passengers by the Rubattino boat from Bombay yesterday. Mr. L. N. Palit, who has only recently resigned the service on completion of his twenty years' term, is returning to India in November and will practice in the Calcutta High Court.

The Ballot held on Thursday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman, in place of Mr. Narotum M. Goculdas, resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

A "Gazette" notification states that the Government of Bombay will assemble at Poona on Monday, June 9th next.

Sir Melville Macnaghten who is retiring from the Assistant Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police has been Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard since 1893. He is the son of the late Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, who was for some time Chairman of the East India Company, and was born in 1853. From 1873 to 1888 Sir Melville Macnaghten was manager of the family estates in Bengal. He was then appointed Chief Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department and in five years became its head. The qualifications of Captain the Hon. Clive Bigham, who is to succeed him, do not seem to be any more peculiarly those of a policeman or crime investigator, than were those of Sir Melville Macnaghten when he first went to Scotland Yard. Captain Bigham, however, has had a varied and interesting career. A Captain in the Grenadier Guards he has served as Military Attache at several of the great embassies. He was a "Times" correspondent in the Graeco-Turk war of 1897 and Intelligence Officer to Admiral Seymour in the Peking Relief Expedition of 1900. He has since then been A.-D.-C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, attached to the Intelligence Department at Army Headquarters and to the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, and has acted as secretary of several Royal Commissions! The only thing he has apparently never done is to be a policeman.

The "Phul," an Urdu weekly issued from Lahore and solely devoted to the cause of Indian women, supports the establishment of separate courts for Indian women in India. It says that Chicago (U. S. A.) has shown the way by opening special courts for women, wherein the judges, court clerks, pleaders and peons, etc., are all women. No man has any access to these courts. America, which observes no "purdah," has provided special facilities for justice to the women of the country. Why should not India then, where the "purdah" system is in vogue, and where women cannot freely talk face to face with male judges, much less can stand cross-examination at the hands of pleaders and barristers, be granted the same blessing?

Over three inches of rain fell during the violent storm which swept over Calcutta on Sunday. The meteorological returns show 3.25 inches. The maximum shade temperature during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., Monday was 95, and the minimum 69.3, the former being slightly above normal and the latter 7.8 below. The range of temperature, therefore, was nearly 26 degrees. At this season of the year, remarks the "Statesman", we expect some vagaries of the weather but the conditions experienced during the last fortnight have been quite unusual. It is not often that Calcutta people witness a more complete transformation scene than on Sunday, when, within an hour or two, the parching sun which had given 95 in the shade was hidden by a black tempest, and a flood, two feet deep or more in places, was pouring through the principal streets.

A number of objections have been filed by owners of wells and tanks in different parts of the city to their closing up by the Municipality, on the ground of this course being hurtful to the religious sentiments and feelings of the residents. Several of these cases will be brought up for consideration at to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee. The Corporation some time ago passed a resolution "That in view of the fact that the prevention of malaria in the City is more likely to be successfully achieved by the adoption of a wise policy of persuasion, the Corporation is of opinion that it would be well were the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee to issue instruction to the Health Department that in carrying out its malarial campaign it should avoid by all means in its power hurting the religious sentiments and feelings of such of the owners of houses as happen to have wells on their premises," and it is on this Resolution that most of the owners base their complaints.

Although Medows Street is not an imposing thoroughfare, it is one of the busiest streets in the Fort, and, consequently, during the course of the day continual traffic through a limited space soon necessitates the remending of the road. The surface is at present in a very bad condition and the assiduous watering, morning and evening, converts the road into a number of muddy pools which greatly inconvenience pedestrians who are not supplied with a footpath. To repair Medows Street, would, we know, entail serious temporary congestion of the traffic, but, notwithstanding this the Municipal authorities will do well to give the matter their attention.

Subscribers to the "Fauji Akhbar", the newspaper which circulates among the officers and men of the Indian Army, are to be given an opportunity of essay-writing on lines similar to those followed in the United Service Institution of India. Colonel Ashgar Ali, of Kapurthala, has offered a gold medal to be competed for annually, and the subject of the first essay will be announced in due course.

MILITANT MENACE.

BOMBS IN TRAINS.

ONE SENT TO CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The suffragettes have burned a house at Sandgate.

Two bombs have been found in London trains. One is known to be a dummy, and both are believed to be schoolboy hoaxes.

A gunpowder bomb was sent to Bow Street, addressed to the Chief Magistrate.

RECEIVING ORDER AGAINST MR. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

At the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions, a receiving order has been issued against Mr. Pethick Lawrence for failing to comply with a bankruptcy notice to pay £612, the costs of the trial of himself and his wife in May 1911.

MR. MCKENNA AND "THE SUFFRAGETTE."

The Home Office announces that nothing has been said by Mr. McKenna to warrant the assertion that the newspaper "Suffragette" has been suppressed before publication. Such action will only be taken if an issue is found to be inciting to crime.

SUFFRAGETTE PARADE.

MOBBED BY THE CROWD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

A parade of Suffragettes at St. Leonards yesterday was mobbed by the crowd, flour and eggs being thrown, while many hats were torn off.

The police were powerless to prevent attacks.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA

SENATE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The Senate Committee on Women's Suffrage has decided to report favourably on a resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain to amend the Constitution so as to provide for equal suffrage for the sexes.

STEAMER ASHORE.

STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

A telegram from Lldyd's agent at Dakar says that the British steamer Astrea sighted, on the 10th instant, a two-funnelled steamer ashore on Cape Gatha, and apparently abandoned. The description corresponds with one of the big Union Castle liners.

LONDON, May 15.

The wreck at Cape Gatha is still a mystery. The Union Castle officials, Lloyds and the underwriters incline to the belief that it is the old wreck of a French cruiser.

LONDON, May 15.

The Union Castle Company announces that all their liners are accounted for.

None is ashore.

LATER.

Further telegrams from Dakar make it clear that the wreck sighted was an old wreck; certainly not the outward bound steamer Kenilworth Castle, as apprehended. Grave anxiety was felt in London and South Africa yesterday and to-day.

AVIATOR'S ADVENTURE.

CANCELLED BY CLUB.

RAM.]

May 15.

rawn the

e French

led at

regu-

PERSIAN GULF.

ANGLO-TURKISH UNDERSTANDING.

GERMANY AND THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.

According to information from reliable sources, the bases of the Anglo-Turkish understanding with reference to the Persian Gulf are as follows:—

The Turkish Government recognises British Protectorate over Koweit and concedes the eventual right of construction of the railway between Bassorah and Koweit. Bassorah shall become the terminus of the Baghdad Railway which will be continued to Bassorah under the same conditions as other sections of the line. Two British delegates at least shall be appointed to the directors of the Baghdad Railway in order to supervise all transactions and prevent discrimination in the treatment of goods.

The German Government is naturally a party to the arrangement where it affects her interests regarding the Bagndad Railway. Indeed, German advice and influence contributed to facilitate a understanding. It is hoped to reach a definite settlement within a fortnight.

FRANCE AND THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 15.

The French papers discuss with apprehension Turkey's negotiations with Britain and Germany and particularly the policy ascribed to Germany as regards the Baghdad Railway. They emphasize that the French is the predominant interest in Syria.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Mail" has published a statement that the Anglo-Turkish agreement has been drafted and is awaiting ratification. It provides for the transfer to Britain of the Turkish shares in the company formed to construct the Baghdad-Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway.

The "Gaulois" urges France to participate in the negotiations since the arrangements between Britain, Germany and Turkey seriously threaten interests in Syria.

The "Echo de Paris" and the "Journal" refer to an Anglo-German combination. The latter sees therein a beginning of the partition of Asiatic-Turkey.

PERSIAN UNREST.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH SUBMISSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, May 15.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is reported to be making overtures for submission. He no longer insists upon being appointed Governor of Resht.

It is understood that Russia has intimated that she will not support Salar-ed-Dowleh.

LONDON POLICE.

RESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 15.

It is understood that Sir Melville Macnaghten, Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has resigned, and that his successor will be Mr. Frank Bigham, son of Lord Mersey.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S FAMILY.

PROVISION BY CANADA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. Borden, Canadian Premier, announced in the House of Commons, Ottawa, yesterday, that supplementary ostimates would be introduced to provide a sum for the family of Captain Scott.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Notts beat Surrey by four wickets.

Kent beat Sussex by nine wickets.

Northants beat Leicestershire by ree wickets.

The match between Worcestershire and Warwickshire was drawn, Worcestershire scoring points.

The match between Somersetshire and Gloucestershire was drawn, Somersetshire scoring points.

GUATEMALA'S DEBTS

BRITISH CREDITORS' DEMANDS.

WARSHIP SENT TO COMPEL PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Guatemala, yesterday, yielded to the British demands for the fulfilment of her undertakings to British bondholders, which Guatemala has hitherto ignored. On hearing that a British warship was proceeding to Guatemala to support Britain's demands, Guatemala appealed to the United States to interpret the British action as a breach of the Monroe Doctrine. The State Department, however, without pronouncing on this point, intimated that it was not inclined to uphold any American Republic in delaying payment of just debts.

BANK OF BURMA.

BOMBAY CREDITORS' PETITION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 15.

In the Chief Court to-day Mr. Giles on behalf of the advisory committee of creditors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma Ltd., (in liquidator) filed a petition that Mr. Holdsworth was appointed Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma by this Court in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of creditors and shareholders who made their wishes known to the Court at the time when the appointment was under consideration. Mr. Holdsworth has now resigned his office and his partner has been temporarily appointed Official Liquidator. The order appointing Mr. Charlesworth was made on application of Mr. Holdsworth without sufficient notice to the local advocates of the petitioners to permit of the petitioners being consulted or expressing their views. The petitioners were not satisfied with Mr. Holdsworth's conduct of the liquidation and were not able to obtain information regarding the liquidation to which they considered themselves entitled. They strongly object to the appointment of Mr. Holdsworth's partner and nominee to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Holdsworth's retirement. The petitioners pray that the appointment of Mr. Charlesworth be not confirmed and that the candidate who has the confidence of and is approved of by the petitioners as representatives of the creditors and shareholders of the Bank may be appointed Official Liquidator.

Mr. Dantra filed the petition of Mr. A. K. Donald, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, a creditor of the Bank of Burma in liquidation. The application was made as Chairman, and on behalf of the Bombay Committee of the Bank's creditors and shareholders. The committee had authorised him to represent the creditors and shareholders whose claims amounted all to about seventy-five lakhs of rupees. The petitioner stated: "Mr. Holdsworth's appointment as Official Liquidator of the Bank was made by this Court against the express wishes of a majority of the shareholders and creditors of the Bank. When appointing Mr. Holdsworth this Court was also pleased to appoint an Advisory Committee in order to provide and acquire and safeguard full considerations of views of the creditors in Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. Holdsworth having resigned his appointment this Court had appointed his nominee, Mr. Charlesworth, Official Liquidator temporarily. He was Mr. Holdsworth's partner and the appointment was made without any sufficient notice to the advisory committtee and without any notice whatever to the creditors and shareholders. Mr. Holderworh's conduct of the liquidation had failed to give satisfaction to the creditors and shareholders whom the petitioner's committee represented and the petitioner's committee on behalf of the creditors and shareholders strongly objected to the appointment of Mr. Holdsworth's nominee being confirmed. The petitioner submitted that the time had now come for this Court to give effect at last to the wishes of the majority of shareholders and creditors and appoint an Official Liquidator who would inspire them with confidence. Wherefore the petitioner prayed that the Court would be pleased to appoint as Official Liquidator of the Bank a person in whom its creditors and shareholders could have confidence and for such purpose to give all orders and directions necessary.

N. E. FRONTIER EXPLORATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

Captains Pritchard and Waterfield, who are exploring the country to the north east of Hkampti Long, may, it is believed, make for Rima. In that case no news may be received of their movements for some time to come.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 15.

The Government Meteorologist at Simla reports that slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 7 hours 20 minutes yesterday morning.

SKUTARI.

OCCUPATION BY THE POWERS.

GOVERNOR HANDS OVER THE TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CETINJE, May 14.

The International Force, to-day, occupied Skutari under the command of Admiral Burney, to whom the Governor handed over the town.

BLOCKADE RAISED.

CORFU, May 14.

The international blockade of the Montenegrin and the Albanian coast has been raised.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES PROLONGED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.

Suspension of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey has been prolonged till the end of May.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

VIENNA, May 14.

The German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, had an audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday, and subsequently a prolonged interview with Count von Berchtold, who gave a banquet in honour of Herr von Jagow in the evening.

MILITARY SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

VIENNA, May 15.

The Military authorities are not altogether satisfied with the situation in the Balkans. Consequently, the dismissal of the Reservists will proceed gradually and only a third will be permitted to return to their homes.

HUNGARY ANNEXES ADAKALEH.

BUDAPEST, May 15.

Hungary has formally annexed the inland of Adakaleh on the Danube, by virtue of the Austro-Turkish agreement of 1878. The Annexation is the result of the Balkan peace preliminaries which transfer to the Allies all Ottoman possessions west of the Enos-Midia line. It was apprehended that one of the Allies might claim this island.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE ALLIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 14.

Since yesterday hitches have occurred foreshadowing the possibility of protraction of the peace negotiations in London. Bulgaria's readiness to sign the preliminaries forthwith is not approved by Greece and Servia, who are disinclined to sign without full reservation of points nearly concerning themselves, and an exhaustive discussion, firstly between the Allies, and afterwards with the Powers as represented by the Ambassadors in London.

MILL LABOUR TROUBLE.

STRIKE RESUMED AT THE UPPER HOOGLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The men employed at the Upper Hooghly Jute Mills resumed their work yesterday but went out on strike again owing to a dispute regarding the time of their morning meal. They stated that if they were not allowed to leave the work till 10-30 in the morning, the water supply would be cut off and they would be put to difficulty, and in consequence of the manager's refusal to allow them to go at their own time they have again struck work.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 15.

Rainfall is reported from the submontane districts of the Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar, Assam, Bengal, Lower Burma and South Peninsula. The chief amount of falls are:—Victoria Point and Sibsagar one inch, Dhubri, Shillong Burdwan 1½; Patna 1; Tinnevelly 1½; Trichinopoly 2.

Pressure conditions are still favourable to thunderstorms in Northern India, and cloud is present in most parts of the country. Temperature is nearly ten degrees below the normal over the United Provinces and south-east Punjab.

Forcast: Local rain in Northern India, Lower Burma and South Peninsula.

THE LUCKNOW COMMAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 15.

The "Rangoon Gazette" announces that Sir R. Scallon has been appointed to the command of the Lucknow Division.

ALLEGED BENGAL CONSPIRACY.

WHOLESALE HOUSE SEARCHES.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 15.

In connection with the recent political dacoity cases, which are regarded as overt acts of a conspiracy, several houses have been searched and arrests made to-day at Dacca, Naraingunj, Manickgunj, Calcutta and other places. At Dacca about thirty houses were searched including those of two pleaders and one doctor. Two arrests were made. One is a son of a Kabiraj and the other a brother of a pleader. At Naraingunj two houses, at Manikgunj one house and at Calcutta two houses were searched. At Manickgunj one arrest was made. It is reported that several arrests were made in other parts of the mofussil.

In connection with the Langalband dacoity two houses were searched in Calcutta this morning. One was in Okhil Mistry's Lane where a youth named Monindra Kumar Roy, who was arrested two months ago and sent to Dacca, used to live, but which is now tenanted by a doctor and a number of students. A bundle of correspondence and a "Bande Mataram" song book were seized. The second house searched was that of a High Court vakil.

EASTERN BENGAL YOUTHS IMPLICATED.

The police authorities in Eastern Bengal are busy collecting materials in connection with a conspiracy case to be started shortly against a number of young men belonging to Dacca, Barisal and other, districts in Eastern Bengal.

The recent dacoities which took place there, notably the Nangalband political dacoity, are some of the overt acts. Most of the accused, who have been arrested on substantive charges of dacoity, are said to be implicated in the conspiracy. It is reported that these young men are the members of associations which are branches of a central association in Calcutta. The authorities are taking legal advice in the matter.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

SIR GEORGE SHAW ASSUMES CHARGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 15.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary issued this evening notifies:—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Burma consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Hon. Sir Harvey Adamson K.C.S.I., the Governor-General of India is pleased under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict Cap, 106 and with the approbation of His Majesty to appoint Sir George Watson Shaw, Kt., C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma during the absence of Sir Harvey Adamson on the said leave. The Hon. Sir George Shaw assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-General of Burma on the afternoon of the 14th May 1903.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 15.

Lieutenant Parsons, 52nd Sikhs, has been selected for appointment to the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Lieut. Maclean, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, is appointed a flying officer in Royal Flying Corps and posted to No. 2 Squadron at Montrose.

Major-General E. S. May embarked for India on the 2nd May on appointment to the command of the Presidency Brigade.

Approval has been given to the transfer of Major Boddam, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, to the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, as 2nd in command. Major Johnson, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, is appointed 2nd in command of that Battalion.

Lieut. Biggie, King's Rifle Corps, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Brevet-Colonel W. M. Dawes, Indian Army, retires from the 29th March 1913.

Lieut.-Col. Logan-Home, 26th Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the 24th April 1913.

Lieut.-Col. F. T. Cole, R.A., Ordnance Department, India, retires from the 25th April 1913.

Lieut.-General Sir B. Mahon is granted leave out of India for 3 months.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

SIMLA, May 15.

The total plague mortality for the week ending 10th May, stood at 4,452 against 4,990 cases.

Delhi had 6, Bombay Presidency 284, Madras 13, Bengal 36, Bihar 305, the United Provinces 2,013; the Punjab 1,641, Burma 44, the Central Provinces 1, Mysore 14, Rajputana 68, N.-W. F. Province 4 and Kashmir 23.

THE KING.

THE ALDERSHOT VISIT.

H. M. ON THE FLYING CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The five days' visit of their Majesties and the Princesses Mary and Victoria to Aldershot has been a source of great satisfaction to the Army. The simplicity of all the arrangements and the King's activity in watching every phase of life in camp and operations of all arms, have been warmly appreciated by officers and men.

Before leaving the King sent a message to the Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot, expressing his satisfaction at the energy and progress which characterise the whole life of the Aldershot Command.

His Majesty was glad to find a marked development in the work and administration of the Royal Flying Corps and made especial reference to the courage and *esprit de corps* which animate all ranks of this new arm.

STORY OF A GOLD BAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Tarachand Mukundram was charged by Deputy-Inspector Sargon with cheating in respect of a gold bar valued at Rs. 600.

The evidence was that on Tuesday last the accused went to the shop of a jeweller named Ranchhoddas Bhagar in Sheikh Memon Street and represented to him that one Gambhirchand Kedarnath wanted a bar of gold. The complainant parted with it and in the evening sent one of his men to Gambhirchand for the bar, when to his surprise, he learnt that no gold was ordered by Gambhirchand. The police were then informed and the accused was arrested on Wednesday night at Lalwadi. The gold bar was pledged with a Marwari and the money, the accused stated to the Court, was taken away by a companion of his.

His worship sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged a Mahomedan named Karnik Ismail with theft of a purse.

The evidence showed that a large crowd gathered in Sheik Memon Street in consequence of an alarm of fire being raised on Wednesday night and the accused removed the purse from the pocket of a labourer and was absconding when he was arrested.

The accused claimed the purse as his.

His worship convicted the accused and as he had four previous convictions sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SHOLAPUR FIRE.

DAMAGE OF OVER THREE LAKHS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 15.

The Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Lambert, proceeded to Sholapur yesterday. It is believed the loss caused by the great fire in the despatching goods shed there approximates three lakhs and included a considerable consignment of piece goods tendered by the Vishnu Mills for despatch. A high wind blowing when the fire broke out rendered salvage services difficult and though the railway men, assisted by the Vishnu Mills people, assisted the conflagration continued from 3 to 10 and was never beaten. Water was supplied from a large tank in the mill premises.

OUTER MONGOLIA.

INDEPENDENCE RECOGNISED.

LONDON, May 15.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from Peking states that an agreement has been signed by the Russian Minister and Chinese Foreign Office conceding entire autonomy to Outer Mongolia.

CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, May 15.

The "Financial Times" says that large applications have already been received in London from Paris and elsewhere on the Continent, and that the loan is therefore likely to be a success. It will probably not be underwritten.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.

Jamu Pandia, a mill-hand working at the Kohinoor Mills was passing along the G. I. P. Railway line near the Dadar station on Monday when he was knocked down by the engine of an up Thana local train. He was thrown into a waterway and severely injured on the left leg and arm. He died subsequently. At an inquest held by the Coroner in the evening a verdict of accidental death was returned.

INDIANS IN CANADA

HARDSHIPS OF IMMIGRANTS.

THE "CONTINUOUS JOURNEY" CLAUSE.

LONDON, May 15.

Sir Hancherjee Bhownaggree presided at a meeting of the Canadian Indian Immigration Committee at Caxton Hall, when delegates from British Indians in Canada described the injustice and hardship of the treatment of their compatriots in Canada.

Sir Mancherjee said they could at least be thankful that the position of Indians was not so humiliating and degrading as in South Africa. There were 4,500 Indians resident in Canada, mostly in British Columbia, ninety per cent of whom were Sikhs who had fought for the Empire; yet the Canadian Government passed the so-called "continuous journey" clause which effectually closed the further immigration of Indians, though the Japanese and Chinese were still able to enter Canada.

Among letters of regret at inability to attend was one from Lord Roberts, who wrote appreciating the hardships of Indians, but said that the question was most difficult, as it was impossible for the Imperial Government to dictate to the Dominions.

A Resolution was adopted demanding the repeal of "continuous journey" clause. The Resolution will be forwarded to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India, and to the Dominion Government.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SOCIETY.

RECORD OF FURTHER PROGRESS.

A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Hindu University Society was, as previously notified, held on the 27th April 1913, with Raja Rampal Singh Saheb, C.I.E., of Kuri Sudhauli, in the chair. After the proceedings of the last meeting had been confirmed the accounts, made up to the 27th April 1913, were laid before the meeting and passed. They showed that the total amount of donations already realised, including a sum of Rs. 17,024-5-1 with the district committees and banks other than the Bank of Bengal,—had now reached the figure of Rs. 21,39,633-12-11½, to which miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 2,355-1-3) and interest (Rs. 25,063-11-6) being added, the grand total, on the receipt side, amounted to Rs. 21,67,052-9-8½. (Since then among others, Rs. 1,00,000 of the Marwar Darbar, in part payment have been added to it.) Out of this, a sum of Rs. 20,80,769-4-6 has been invested in the purchase of 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes (of the face value of Rs. 21,59,900) and lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, Rs. 58,858-5-8 are held in deposit with the various banks, Rs. 1,485 in advance account, and Rs. 230-1-8½ in hand;—the balance representing the total amount spent under the various sub-heads of commission (Rs. 4,455-4-3), discount (Rs. 42-15-3), deputation expenses (Rs. 5,700-1-9), suspense account (Rs. 850), spent by the various district committees numbering 65 in all (Rs. 2,735-8-11), establishment and other charges (11,146-4-8), and include expenses incurred even before the formation of the Society, all which work out to about 1 per cent. of the total collections.

A number of letters regarding conditional donations ranging between 2 lakhs (*plus* a permanent annual grant of Rs. 24,000) of the Marwar Darbar and Rs. 5,000, and including one of one lakh already made by the hon. Dr. Sundar Lal and another proposed endowment of over one lakh,—was considered and disposed of. Certain arrangements as to appointment of clerks, &c., for his own office as well as for certain district committees made by the Honorary Secretary were confirmed and powers were given to him to deal with certain other current matters.

The affairs of the Society having now reached a stage when collection work must be vigorously pushed on, it was decided to make a special provision for it with the help of paid agency as supplementing the efforts of honorary workers and influential deputations such as those consisting of the hon. Sir Rameshvar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga and the hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, which lately visited, with such gratifying results, the native states of Nabha, Indore, Bikanir, Udaipur, Jodhpur,—besides Allahabad and Bombay. It was also recognised that it was time steps were taken to have the *Nagwa* lands belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares surveyed as a possible site for the University buildings, and money allotted for this work, the hon. Babu Moti Chand and Babu Bhagavan Das, M.A., Secretary, Board of Trustees, Central Hindu College, Benares, being entrusted with this very necessary spade work. It is hoped all donors, well-wishers and supporters of the movement will actively second the efforts of the Society in raising funds. It may be mentioned in this connection that several donors, large and small, have definitely promised to pay their donations within the next few months. Others should also do the same, and recognise that 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether' is what the situation imperatively demands.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

SCHEME SANCTIONED.

TO BE UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The following press note No. 1393, dated 12th May 1913, is published for general information:—

In press note No. 1578, dated the 24th June; 1912, it was announced that Government had received satisfactory promises of financial support towards the establishment of a College of Commerce in Bombay and that the details of a scheme would be worked out. Accordingly in July 1912, definite proposals were made to the Government of India for the foundation of the proposed college and they were asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the creation of two professorships to be recruited in England.

2. The Secretary of State has approved the proposals submitted by the Bombay Government as being a practical scheme well calculated to meet the demand which may be expected to make itself felt in India for the services of trained actuaries and auditors, more especially in view of the recent legislation controlling Life Assurance Companies and Provdent Societies. His Lordship has accordingly approved the proposals generally and has sanctioned the two professorships to be recruited in England.

3. The teaching staff which it is proposed to engage for the college at its commencement is as follows:—

Principal on £900 per annum or Rs. 1,125 per mensem.
Professor on £700 per annum or Rs. 875 per mensem.
Two lecturers on Rs. 300—25—500 per mensem each.

The two professors will be recruited in England for a specific term of service, and the two lectureships will be held by qualified Indians. The Secretary of State has now been requested to select a suitable candidate for the post of Principal who will join his appointment as soon as possible, so that his advice may be obtained in settling important details in connection with the opening of the college. The Lord Sydenham has kindly offered to assist, in England, in the selection of a candidate.

4. The College will be entirely under Government control, but in order that the courses of study may be kept in full harmony with the practical requirements of commerce and industry, the Governor in Council roposes to appoint an advisory board in connection with the institution. This board will for the prsent consist of the undermentioned thirteen members representing respectively Government, the private donors, and the commercial bodies which have promised to ncotribute towards the cost of the college:—

(1) The Director of Public Instruction. Chairman of the Board.
(2) The Principal of the college.
(3) The second professor of the college.
(4) A representatve nominated by Sir Jugmohands Vurjeevandas.
(5) A representative nominated by the Trustees of the Wadia Charities.
(6) A representative nominated by Sir Chinubhia Madhavlal, Bart., C. I. E.
(7) and (8) The representatives nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
(9) A representative nominated by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.
(10) A representative nominated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
(11) A representative nominated by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.
(12) A representative nominated by the Millowners' Associaton, Ahmedabad.
(13) Sir James Bedbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.

5. The college will be affiliated to the University of Bombay, which has instituted a new degree of Bachelor of Commerce and framed a scheme of studies in connexion therewith.

6. In communicating his sanction to the scheme the Secretary of State has stated that he notes with pleasure the liberal support which has been promised towards the endowment of the College of Commerce on behalf with Rs. 2/3 easier than yesterday's. Bales in Broach done at Rs. 288-90

The following lines are from the "New York Times Democrat" which will be found interesting:
This vie walso extends to the trade in minds in business burned the midthey are sorly disappointed. It both of private individuals and of commercial bodies.

YOUNG ZORASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB.

The Young Zorastrian Cricket Club, which was established in the year 1867 and which is one of the oldest cricket clubs of the Esplanade Maidan and especially of Parsi Cricket, completes its 46th year on Saturday the 17th instant on which occasion the Annual Social Gathering and a Dinner of the past and present members of the Club will be held in the Club Tent.

BOMBAY LAND RECORDS.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution reviewing the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1911-12, is published for general information:—

In spite of the adverse seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year over a considerable area of the Presidency proper, satisfactory progress was achieved in the several branches of work for which the Department of Land Records is primarily responsible. The re-writing of the Record of Rights in the new forms which was begun in the preceding year was continued in nearly all the districts, and in some is now nearing completion. The Record is rapidly becoming a really accurate record of rights in land, and public interest in its maintenance is steadily increasing. The constitution of the Record of Rights as the Record of Liability upon which the new village accounts, which are being introduced in all districts in the Presidency, are based, has undoubtedly contributed largely to this growth of public interest in its maintenance. The new accounts, while facilitating the recovery of land revenue from the occupants, have also helped the occupants themselves to calculate their actual liabilities, a task, which, under the former system, whereby the "khatedar" or "registered occupant" was alone responsible in the first instance for the payment of land revenue on each survey number, was often attended with considerable difficulty. The final measure necessary for the completion of the new account system and the establishment of the Record on a really satisfactory basis, viz., the measurement and mapping of sub-divisions of survey numbers, has been undertaken in all the Divisions; and in some districts, notably Surat, considerable progress has already been made. The legislation required before this last measure could be undertaken on a large scale has been included in the Bombay Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1913, section 135-G of which confers the necessary powers on revenue and village officers employed on the preparation or revision of maps or plans rekuired for or in connection with the Record of Rights. It is hoped that progress in the measurement and mapping of sub-divisions will now be more rapid than it has hitherto been. Attention will also have to be given to the maintenance of the measurement records already prepared.

2. Reports on the work of Circle Inspectors are on the whole favourable. Owing to the famine in North Gujarat, and the scarcity prevailing in other districts, their ordinary routine work suffered considerably, as they had to devote much of their time to special duty in connection with famine. Progress in repairs of boundary marks was stopped from this cause in six districts. In the remaining districts, however, the work was pushed on vigorously, and it is satisfactory to find that the occupants themselves are repairing their marks much more readily than used to be the case. The imposition of penal rates in cases of contumacy in this respect has undoubtedly had a salutary effect. The experiment of assigning measurement work only to one Circle Inspector in each taluka and distributing his ordinary work among the remaining Circle Inspectors has been tried with successful results in several districts, and should be adopted generally. In cases where measurement is done at the expense of private parties, the appointment of special measurers paid from the fees collected has led to more expeditious disposal of the work, and has afforded much needed relief to the permanent staff. The number of measurement cases in arrears in some districts, especially in the districts of the Southern Division (except Kolaba and Ratnagiri), at the close of the year was large and the Collectors concerned should be requested to see that pending cases are disposed of without delay.

3. As regards the technical duties of the Department, progress appears to have been satisfactory. The work performed by the District Inspectors was sufficient in volume and satisfactory in quality. A considerable amount of survey and settlement work was performed by special parties in all the three Divisions. The amendment of the District Municipal Act by Act X of 1912 should lead, as expected by the Director, to a further extension of city surveys.

4. In Sind, a great improvement in the quality of the Record of Rights work is reported. This is probably due to the further introduction of the new system of village accounts based upon the record. The introduction of the initial record is now almost completed, while in three districts the work of re-writing it was undertaken during the year.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to commend Messrs. McNeill and Pratt for their careful management of the Department during the year, and to endorse Mr. Pratt's commendation of the work done by the Divisional Superintendents and by the Superintendent in his own office. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Gordon for his preparation of a Code of technical instructions for the measurement of sub-divisions and of a Hand-book of Land Surveying for Bombay Revenue Officers and to Mr. Wiles for his preparation of a Manual of instructions for the preparation and maintenance of the Record of Rights. The sanction of Government to the publication of Mr. Gordon's Hand-book and Mr. Wiles' Manual has already been accorded separately.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, is granted twelve days' leave of absence.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey is to act as Coroner of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. G. F. Chalk.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eleven months.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., is to be Talukdari Settlement Officer vice Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. Trimbak Narayan Koppikar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is allowed an extension by one month of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. E. G. Chatfield, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Sukkur, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, in combination with furlough for one year and two months.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., will act as a Junior Collector.

Mr. Dinkar Narayan Damle, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for one month and eight days.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., is to be Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division; Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. Shiv Narayan, is to be Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, with effect from the commencement of the next term.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., and the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji have been re-elected by the Muncipal Corporation, Bombay, as their representatives on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Tichnical Institute, Bombay.

Captain W. S. J. Shaw, I.M.S., is to be Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda near Poona.

Major L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., on return to duty, is to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Assistant Surgeon Yashavant Govind Nadgir, on relief by Major Stephen, is to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, as a temporary measure, during the absence on leave of Major A. W. Tuke, I.M.S.

Captain G. F. I. Harkness, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., I.M.S., is granted privilege in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 1st May 1913:—Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, Raja of Baria, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Major L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. Framroz Rustomji Unwala, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahal District.

SEED SOCIETY FOR AGRICULTURISTS AT BARSI.

A mass meeting of agriculturists, merchants and others interested in the well-being of the agriculturist was held on the 5th instant in the Chawdi under the presidency of Mr. Wadia, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Sholapur.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. B. B. Vaidya, secretary, Agricultural Association, Barsi Taluka, who spoke on the desirability of opening a seed bank for supplying the needy with seed on the lines of the credit co-operative societies.

Mr. GyanbaMali, an illiterate person, being impressed with the speech thanked the promoters of the meeting and exhorted his brethren to join the movement heartily.

Mr. Aba Baburao next proposed that a seed society be establisned at Barsi and that the amount of each share be fixed at Rs. 5. He also proposed that when the seed shop would be open seeds should be given as loan to the needy at a fixed rate of interest, and that when the capital was thus raised upto one thousand Government should be requested to lend an equal sum at a low rate of interest. The proposition was seconded and supported by Messrs. Takle and More.

Mr. G. P. Sulakhe, pleader, then made a lucid speech wherein he attempted to impress on the audience the usefulness of the new endeavour they were embarking upon.

Mr. Sulakhe was followed by Mr. Dube and Master Takle.

The share collection then commenced and about a hundred shares were purchased on the spot.

The President then made a suitable speech. A vote of thanks to Mr. Wadia was proposed by Mr. Mule and the distribution of bouquets of flowers and Attar and Pansupari brought the proceedings to a close.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

FATALITY IN BYCULLA.

GHARRY DISAPPEARS FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a labourer named Govind Sumbhoo, aged about 60.

The deceased's widow deposed to her husband leaving home on Monday last and saying he was going to a funeral. She said she subsequently received information that her husband was knocked down and injured by a private gharry near the Parsi Statue, at about 8 p.m. on Monday last. She went to the spot, where she found the deceased lying in the road. He was conscious. He told her that the gharry came from behind and that the driver was responsible for the occurrence. He added that the gharry was there and the police were there, but the sepoy let the gharry go. She identified Abdulla Kasam Khan, police constable No. 347 E. as the sepoy.

Shivram Sayaji, a labourer, deposed to having attended the funeral in question. He said that he and the deceased were walking with a funeral near the Parsi Statue on the Duncan Road. A tram-car came from the direction of the Two Tanks and a horse gharry came from the direction of the statue. The deceased was knocked down by the horse's head, and was trodden on by the animal's hoof on the back of his head. A wheel also passed over his back. The gharry went ten or fifteen paces and was stopped. It was a private conveyance and Bhatias were in it. Two policemen, named Abdula Kasam No. 347E and Bhrama Dutt, No. 2324E, came up while the gharry was there. The deceased was taken to the hospital. The gharry was going at an ordinary pace but he heard no shouting or bell. There was a big crowd of mourners with the funeral. There was a footpath on both sides of the road. The gharry was on the proper side of the road and the mourners were on the wrong side. He did not know why the deceased did not get out of the way. A man gave the gharry in charge of a police sepoy and the latter let it go.

AN OCCUPANTS' EVIDENCE.

Raba Yessoo deposed that the gharry went some ten or fifteen paces, after knocking down the deceased, but he (the witness) brought it back to the spot. There was a Bhatia and a woman with him in the gharry. The Bhatia offered him Rs. 5, and told him to let the gharry go but the witness did not accept the money. Two policemen No. 347E and 2324E came up. The latter went with the deceased in another gharry and gave the gharry in question in charge of P. C. No. 347E who sat in the gharry and told the witness to let it go as he was taking it to the police station. The witness thereupon let the gharry go. The gharry came fast. The funeral was going towards the Parsi Statue. The gharry came in front of them. A tram-car came behind them. The funeral was ahead of the witness with the big crowd. Some four or five persons of the crowd with the deceased removed on one side. The deceased received a knock and fell. He (the witness) did not know why the deceased did not get out of the way of the gharry. Others got out of the way. The gharry came fast. The horse was a big one. The witness said the driver was driving negligently as the latter did not ring his bell or shout.

Gonnu Pa[illegible] said the people had not to get out of the way of the tram-car.

Abdulla Kasam, P. C. 347E, said he joined the police fifteen days ago. On the evening in question he was on duty at Duncan Road, when he received information that a man had been run over by a gharry. He went to the spot. The other sepoy No. 2324E was there. The witness went to get a victoria for the deceased. The latter was put into a victoria and taken away by P. C. 2324E. The gharry that ran over the deceased was given in witness' charge by that sepoy. Then an old sepoy, Govind Raghoo, No. 584E, came up and told him to take witnesses to the police station. He searched for witnesses. The gharry was then there and Govind was also there. After searching for the witnesses, he (witness) came back and looked for the gharry and found that it had gone.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of the deceased was caused by concussion of the spine, caused by his being knocked down and run over by a carriage, driven by an unknown person in a negligent manner.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night in a druggists' shop belonging to Narotam Girdhar and Company, and situated on the ground floor of the Fida Building in Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. The shop was open at the time the fire broke out and it is believed that some spirits of wine accidentally fell on a lamp which caused a blaze. The fire engine from Bhuleswar and Babula Tank promptly arrived and put out the fire by playing on the flames from the main. The damage, which is estimated at about Rs. 4,000, is covered by insurance.

AN EDUCATIONAL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you would allow me to ventilate a local grievance in the columns of your esteemed journal. It is no doubt a local grievance affecting only a small portion of school-going population, and their guardians but it is really strange that such things should at all occur under the regime of the Honourable Mr. Sharp who is so keen about the prestige and good working of the department under his charge. The Government maintains its own High School in all the Districts to serve as a model to all private institutions, and every year some improvement or other is introduced and efforts are made to maintain that high place of efficiency. This is no doubt praisewothy but the D. P. I. hardly knows how sometimes affairs are managed in mofussil High Schools. The Government have fixed the number for each High School and for each class some three years back but strange to say that rule is observed more in its breach in the local High School. When the new classes are formed every year in November new admissions are taken up after careful examination and in their zeal to have good boys of other schools they exceed the maximum fixed for each class by the department. This year the same procedure was followed and my nephew who had fully passed Standard IV. in the Native Institution was after careful examination admitted to Standard V., in the Government High School. In the terminal examination however he did not come up to the mark so I was sent for by the Head Master of the High School, who told me that I should take away my ward to some other school or that he would be compelled to degrade him.

Now as I did not like my ward to change school in the middle of the year I told the Head Master that I would look after his studies and also agreed that he may be detained a second year in Standard V. if he did not satisfy the annual test. When he did not grant this request of mine I preferred the degradation of my ward to the transfer of school at this time of the year, but to my great astonishment I was told that there was no room in Standard IV. Under the circumstances I had no option but to withdraw my ward. I am now at a loss to know what I should do in the matter. The classes in some other good local schools are overfull so they refuse to take up my ward. This is the reward that I have got for sending my ward to the ideal institution, and this is how responsible authorities shirk their responsibilities by driving out boys in the middle of the year. Is it not pertinent to inquire, if the school authorities are in no way responsible for the progress of my ward? I write this simply to invite the attention of the Director of Public Instruction who is always so keen about the good management of Government High Schools. Mine is not a solitary instance. About two dozen boys are thus shabbily treated and left adrift in the middle of the year because they cannot satisfy their Terminal test, or, because the attention of the responsible authorities is drawn to the fact of the classes being overfull, and hence this step is taken under compulsion. This is how affairs are managed in ideal institutions.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PARIKH.

Ahmedabad, May 2.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are perhaps aware that the Central Hindu College Girls' School is passing away from its old teachers who made it what it has been.

Ten years ago I began this school with two children in my own house; since that time with the help of Mrs. Besant, who has given her name and support to it, Miss Palmer and I have carried it on in connection with a committee of Indian gentlemen and we have now 175 children on the roll, and over 600 children have passed through the school. It has been a labour of love to all of us, and we have felt, both Miss Palmer and I, that we were very happy in the loving affection that our children gave us.

I had hoped that, when I left for England, the school would have been carried on by Miss Palmer on the same lines as before, but, owing to systematic misrepresentation and deliberate injustice both to Mrs. Besant and Mr. Arundale, the honorary and other workers have found themselves unable to continue to work under a committee, whose members were capable of such unfair treatment of Mrs. Besant, who is the real head of the institution.

The following resignations have therefore been given in and accepted:—

Miss Arundale, Miss Palmer, Miss A. J. Willson, Mrs. Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. James, Miss Codd, Mrs. Sundari Bai.

These ladies propose, with Mrs. Besant's sanction, to open a school on July 7th, at the Vasantashrama, the new Girls' Boarding House in the Theosophical Society's Compound, for classes 6-10, where the same sound education will be given, together with the teaching of moral and religious truth, so that the girls may be prepared to be good Indian wives and mothers. Miss Palmer, B.Sc., is the Principal and Miss A. J. Willson and Mrs. Sanjiva Rao continue as Hon. Secretary and Honorary Assistant Secretary. They will be glad to receive the names of any who wish to attend, and to welcome on the opening day both old pupils and new.

I hope on my return, to find this—which is really my old school—flourishing and strong, and once more, perhaps, to have a share in its work.—Yours, etc.,

FRANCESCA ARUNDALE,
Late Principal.

Benares, May 12.

MR. LEADBEATER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have noticed with considerable regret in recent issues of many of the daily papers a vast amount of uncomfortable suggestion and insinuation levelled against Mr. Leadbeater by people evidently uninformed on the subject upon which they write. Now, the columns of the daily press are surely the last place in the world in which to discuss the private character of any person, but in view of this continued fusillade of insinuations against a good and unselfish man, I request that you will publish these few words from one who really knows him. There are many who are ready to offer their opinions upon him who do not know him at all, but as I am at present in the almost unique position of having been the person who has written for him almost the whole of his correspondence for several years and has discussed with him and written down almost all of the books that he has produced since 1908, I feel sure that my statement will carry weight with those of your readers who desire to avoid unjustly thinking ill of another man.

I must explain that, as a friend struck by the remarkable beauty and purity and genius shown in Mr. Leadbeater's life and work, I have gladly assisted him for several years as, as it were, a private secretary. We are busy people, for this assistance means, not the usual office routine of a secretary, with a separate private life and interests outside the work for both master and servants, but on the contrary constant association from daylight in the morning until bedtime at night, generally without leaving the room even for meals. Indeed, with the strenuousness of Mr. Leadbeater's philanthropic work there is no time for anything in the nature of private life, the work itself providing his sole interest and enjoyment in life.

Now, during this time I have written to Mr. Leadbeater's dictation thousands, literally thousands, of replies to letters from private people, many of them appealing to him for advice in varied difficulties and dangers of life, most of these latter having no connection with the Theosophical Society. I know of young men who having turned to him in difficulties and never, in any case, during the whole of the time I have been with him, has he advised them otherwise than to hold firm and control themselves by force of determined will, by engaging themselves in good work, and keeping their thoughts employed in useful directions. Never once has he adviced anything such as I have seen suggested in several newspapers and heard from people who ought to know better than to repeat malevolent stories; but, on the other hand, hundreds testify that their lives have been lifted by his advice and example to a level of purity and spirituality and happiness which a short time before they had thought to be impossible.

Mr. Leadbeater's life is more inspiring than that of any other man whom I have met. I have conversed with him by the hour and the day in the course of his work; I have been with him in success and in difficulty, and never once have I heard him use one coarse expression or make one doubtful suggestion. His thoughts and aspirations are all far away from the things with which his detractors are occupying their minds. I know that the whole of his time, the whole of his money, the whole of his energy and thought are, without reserve, spent in seeking to make his fellow-men happier, nobler, more joyous than before. Yet in the midst of this endless round of philanthropic work we constantly hear his hearty laughter, and find no trace of sentimentality to mar the good sense of his clearsighted efforts to make life better than it is.—Yours, etc.,

ERNEST WOOD.

Adyar, May 12.

OPTIMISTIC SPIRIT IN BUSINESS.

Mr. Charles Frederick Higham occupied the chair in mail week at the inaugural dinner, held at the Hotel Cecil, of The Optimists, whose motto is "We accomplish," and whose object is to introduce a movement for "a more efficient business England." The Chairman said he had been asked on many occasions in what way they could get a more efficient England and eliminate waste of time in business. On the efficiency and loyalty and thoroughness of the staff depended the dividends of the concern in which they were employed. The man who succeeded was the man who did his work purely for the sake of doing it. The employee had not learned to differentiate between working for wages and working for service—that was to say, doing his work well no matter what he got for it. What was wanted was to create a spirit of friendliness and interest between the man who employed and the man who was employed, and they needed to carry into effect the King's inspiring phrase, "Wake up, England!" The Optimists were going to do that in practice, and they were going to take an interest in those whom they employed and to pay a man what he was worth.

Other speakers were Mr. Tho[illegible] Lough, M. P., Mr. R. D. Blumen[illegible] Mr. C. E. Town, and Mr. A. [illegible] Sheldon.

Fifteen recruits have already [illegible] the Territorial Battalion of the Roy[illegible] Sussex Regiment and 40 the 3[illegible] Battery and Hove Section of the A[illegible] munition Column of the 1st Ho[illegible] Counties Brigade of the R. F. A. [illegible] the result of the Worthing recruiti[illegible] week, which terminated on Saturday

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

THE OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OF THE POPULAR VIEW.

The "Bengalee" writes:—Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, according to Reuter's message, read his unpublished lyric poem "Chitra" to a large audience. Mr. E. S. Montagu, proposing a vote of thanks, said that Mr. Tagore, "as a teacher of beauty, love, religion, and patriotism was doing a great and almost incalculable service to the Indian people." Here was a fine tribute, more or less official in its character, paid by the Under-Secretary of State for India, to Bengal's great poet and his work. Here we have the official endorsement of what has long been the popular view. So, indeed, it has always been. The people formulate their views. The official would dispute them. There is neglect, followed by keen opposition, finally culminating in complete surrender to the popular will and opinion. Mr. Rabindranath Tagore was the head of the Bolepur school. Bengal knew the kind of teaching that was imparted there. Bengal admired the method of instruction that was followed—the high moral environments that were sought to be created in that temple of learning. But for several years the school was under official interdiction, and it was not until last year that it was formally removed by Lord Carmichael. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam had issued a confidential circular letter, forbidding its servants to send their boys to the School, with the result that many were withdrawn and for sometime a cloud of suspicion rested on the institution. And yet all this while the school was under the control and guidance of the "teacher of beauty, love and religion who has done incalculable service" to the people of India. Such are sometimes the erratic ways of officialism in India. Such will always be the course of officialism all over the world when untempered by popular opinion. A great change, has, indeed, taken place in India by the introduction of the Reform Scheme; but we fear the old temper still dominates and the old ways of thought still prevail. It will take sometime before the official mind—we say the ordinary official mind—can adjust itself to the new conditions. Of course there are officials and officials. Amongst the officials there are bright and sympathetic natures, gifted with great powers of adaptation. They will in time leaven the mass. The process has, indeed, begun; but it is every now and then interrupted by eccentricities which interfere with the growth and development of the new policy and which need the correction of superior authority. In this as in many other things affecting human progress. Time is our ally. We rely upon the beneficent and unseen forces of Time which in mysterious ways and through devious channels help the forces of progress and invest them with a potency that makes them irresistible and unconquerable.

B. S. N. CO.'S PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Passengers of the B.S.N. Co.'s steamers ought to be very thankful to Mr. Kayain for voicing their complaints and to you, Sir, for kindly publishing them. Judging from the gross irregularities in the working of the Mangalore line I believe what he says is correct. Passengers going to Mangalore or any intermediate port have to suffer greater inconveniences and hardships, than those who utilise the Karachi line.

As stated by Mr. Kayain, the difference between the real departure and the intended times is of some hours in the case of steamers leaving Bombay for Guzerath. As regards the Mangalore line the difference sometimes is of two or three days. It sometimes happens that a steamer which is to leave Bombay for Mangalore on a certain Friday is detained till next Monday, i.e., the day on which the next steamer ought to start. When such a thing happens the unfortunate passengers have to suffer a good deal. In addition to the discomforts of the usual voyage there is, to crown them, the rush of passengers. Passengers of two steamers are flocked into one. It might be that 1st class passengers are not effected by such things but su[illegible] experience of 3rd class (and s[illegible] of the 2nd class) passenger[illegible] one. Supposing that th[illegible] unavoidable difficult[illegible] the postponement [illegible] a steamer till the [illegible] steamer is to st[illegible] why should not [illegible] on the latte[illegible] time is com[illegible] to hold [illegible] managin[illegible] pleasan[illegible] (or ra[illegible] matt[illegible] sak[illegible] s[illegible]

HIGH COURT.

VACATION BENCH.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Shah.*)

MEHTABBIBI vs. KONDIBAI LUXMON.

Mr. P. V. Nijsure, on behalf of the [illegible]licant, prayed for a rule for the [illegible]nsfer of this case from the Court of [illegible]o Bahadur Joglekar, Sub-Divisional [illegible]agistrate of Sholapur, and for in[illegible]rim stay.

He stated that in this case his client, who was a dancing girl, was charged by her maid-servant with criminal intimidation, insult and assault. The case came on before the Third Class Magistrate of Sholapur, who recorded all the evidence for the prosecution and fixed a day for hearing the defence witnesses. At this stage, the complainant applied to Mr. Joglekar for a transfer on the ground that a reasonable apprehension existed in her mind that justice would not be done to her as the accused had been on visiting terms with the magistrate and the latter had prolonged the hearing of the case for over two months. This application was acceded to and the case was transferred to Mr. Joglekar's file.

His client thereupon objected and asked for a stay of proceedings on the ground that she wished to move the High Court in the matter, but her application was refused. She now applied to His Lordship for a transfer of this case from Mr. Joglekar's Court on the ground that Mr. Joglekar had erred in law in transferring the case to his file without hearing the accused, especially after the prosecution case had been closed, and without giving his reasons.

His Lordship, in disposing of the application, remarked that Mr. Joglekar should have recorded his reasons for the transfer, but he did not see his way in acceding to this application and further delaying the proceedings. He, accordingly, rejected the application.

A BAND FOR BANDRA.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

A correspondent writes:—You recently published a brief notice of a movement that had been set on foot at Bandra to provide the residents with a good Band. The undertaking has since met with considerable success owing to the cordial support accorded to it on all sides. It may be mentioned that the movement is entirely unconnected with the local Municipality although Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., is the Patron. It originated in a widespread desire among the residents to have come public amusement; an influential Committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon'ble Dr. D. A. De Monte, Khan Bahadur Dr. Dadina, Messrs. T. D. Moore, O. Meyer, W. J. McCanlis, H. S. Symons, Robert Conceicao, S. M. Rutnagar, J. F. Pereira, J.P. De Mello, H. R. Michael, E. A. Corke, N. J. Mody, K. Natarajan, Rajaram Tukaram, A. Muckba, Ram Rao and Dr. P. A. Dias, representing the various Committees was accordingly appointed at a public meeting held at the local Town Hall in March last to consider how effect could be gven to this desire, and the creation of a Band Fund was the result. It is satisfactory to note that the work of the joint Secretaries has been considerably lightened by the promptitude with which the public have contributed towards the Fund; and looking to the success so far achieved, the Committee cherish the hope that, as in April last, they will be enabled to secure two performances this month also, and possibly a third in the early part of June before the burst of the Monsoons. Thereafter it is not contemplated to have any performance till October.

The contributions so far realised have been received from a fractional only of the population; there are many who have not yet been approached, and it may not be possible even to reach every individual. Under the circumstances the residents would greatly help the cause, and facilitate the labours of the Committee, if they voluntarily come forward to join in the movement. A post-card addressed to either of the Joint Secretaries, Mr. J. F. Pereira at 35, Bandra Hill, or Mr. J. P. De Mello at Chapel Road, Bandra, would ensure the Subscription Book being promptly sent to every intending subscriber, and if each family rose to the occasion and contributed a Rupee or so per month towards the object, the Committee would be in a position before long to secure the attendance of a Band four times in a month as a permenant arrangement. Large contributions are not looked for so much as to give everyone the chance of taking part in this public movement; in other words, the Committee's aim is rather to encourage mutual co-operation on the part of the public than to invoke the support of a few stalwarts only. If the residents who have not already subscribed will grasp this idea and sieze the opportunity now offered to them, they will have the satisfaction of having very creditably and successfully accomplished a movement which is designed not only to afford innocent recreation to rich and poor alike, but also to exert an educative influence in elevating the popular taste.

CORPORATION NOTES.

TO-DAY'S COMMITTEE MEETING.

NEW DISTRICT REGISTRAR.

The Municipal Commissioner has appointed Dr. N. K. Desai, L. R. C. P. & S. of Edinburgh and L. M. of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, in place of Dr. M. B. Soparkar, *sub-protem* District Registrar No. 3, who has sent in his resignation. As Dr. Desai is a qualified medical man, the Commissioner has asked for the sanction of the Standing Committee, to his being allowed to draw Rs. 130 per mensem, the minimum pay of the District Registrar's post. The matter will be considered at to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee.

ALLEGED KHAMBATTA LANE NUISANCE.

The Committee will consider a letter from Mr. M. N. R. Framna complaining that a printing press belonging to one Mr. Khemraj and situated at Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi, in a thickly populated locality, is a nuisance to the residents in its neighbourhood; and that it should be removed. The letter states that the press is worked with a gas-engine and often beyond the time stated in the license; that the oil used for its working emits very offensive smell; that the matter was brought to the notice of the Commissioner and Mr. Khemraj was ordered to take an electric connection, but that though he has taken the connection he does not work the engine by electricity and that though this has been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, nothing has yet been done in the matter. Stating further that the godowns in the above lane pertaining to the press are full of papers and combustible materials; that in case of fire the whole lane is likely to be swept away.

MALARIA AND CLOSING UP OF WELLS.

The meeting will consider a number of objections to the closing up of wells in different sections of the city. One such complaint was made on the 5th instant by Mr. Kasanji Vasanji Desai, and several tenants of chawls in Pimpalwadi. They state that they understand that a well in Pimpalwadi is to be covered up; that the water of the well is used by more than a thousand persons living in six big chawls in the wadi as well as by thousands of worshippers frequenting a temple of the God Shiva in the wadi and that the water of the well is considered holy. They add that the owner of the well has cleaned the water, put fishes in the well and has taken care to keep the well clean and request, on religious grounds, that the well be not covered up.

LARVAE-LADEN WELL.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, the trustee of a well at 9 A, Walkeshwer Road makes a similar complaint. He states that the well has been in existence since 1842 and has been devoted to public and religious purposes. He was informed by the Health Officer in November 1909 that mosquito larvae having been found in the well, it should be filled in or hermetically covered; that on his representation a sample of water was drawn in his presence, which did not contain any larvæ; that notwithstanding he was called upon to comply with the requisition, the Health Officer having reported that as the well had been pesterined, the larvæ must have been killed, but that that was no ground for not closing the well or hermetically covering it, as if allowed to remain unclosed or uncovered, there was every likelihood of mosquito again breeding in the water. Thereupon some correspondence took place and he did not hear from the Municipality on the subject for a period of about 2 years and 4 months; but in July last, he was again informed by the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, that mosquito larvæ were found in the well and that the well should be filled in or hermetically covered. Thereupon, he wrote to that Officer that he could not proceed in the matter until an opportunity was given to him to be present at the examination of the water of the well. Thereafter he was served on the 1st March 1913, with a notice, to have the well filled in or covered over, and on the 19th April with a summons to appear before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate to answer the charge for non-compliance with the notice.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL PROCEDURE.

The case came on for hearing but was adjourned on his application to the 6th May. The Hindoos living in the locality have from time immemorial used the water of the well for social and religious puposes many of them being "Marjadis" Vishnavas who cannot use any other but well water. The petitioner states that the procedure adopted by the Commissioner contravenes the letter and spirit of Corporation Resolution dated the 14th February 1911, regarding the policy to be followed in cases where religious objection exist. He is not averse to reasonable precautions being taken in the mater, short of closing or covering the well, and adding that the procedure adopted by the Commissioner is illega

TANKS ON WILL PROPERTY.

A third objection was made on behalf of Mr. Cursondas Dharmsey, owner of the Sudderdas Mills, Gilder Street, in regard to the closing of two tanks on the property. The tanks, he states, were constructed for the purposes of the Mills; that the Mills were burnt in 1906 and the Company thereupon was wound up; that their client purchased the property while the Company was in liquidation; that he has leased portions of it for the purposes of a paper mill and an oil and waste mill and is arranging to let other portions of the property for steam manufacturing purposes and that the tanks are required for the works. Stating further that on the 28th February last, their client was served with a notice to have the larger of the two tanks and the low-lying ground at the premises filled in and the smaller tank stocked with 500 dozen Khajura fish. Adding that in the vicinity of their client's property there is a large Government tank and a Municipal water course which is a fruitful breeding ground for mosquitoes and that their client feels surprised that in view of these nuisances he should be called upon to fill in the tank on his property just at a time when the water in it is required for use. Observing that if the tanks were found to be breeding mosquitoes, it was because the waters lay stagnant and the tanks were overgrown with weed. Stating that the tanks have already been cleaned; that their client is arranging to fill in the low-lying ground and that he will carry out any recommendations that may be suggested to keep the tanks free from mosquito and requesting that the notice for closing the larger tank may be withdrawn.

TRANSPORT OF EXPLOSIVES.

BERTHING OF VESSELS IN BOMBAY PORT.

The following notification appears in yesterday's Government "Gazette":—

No. 3705.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased further to amend the rules to regulate the transport of explosives within the limits of the Port of Bombay published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 9270, dated the 22nd December 1897, as following:—

After Rule (*b*) of the said rules, the following Rule shall be added:—

"(*bb*). Notwithstanding the last preceding Rule it shall not be necessary for any sea-going vessel having explosives on board in course of transit to another port to discharge such explosives, but such vessel shall be allowed to proceed to any berth in the ordinary anchorages in the Harbour or alongside the Harbour Wall of the Docks: provided (1) that tthe explosives are stowed in a magazine or magazines constructed so as to comply in all respects with the Admiralty or Board of Trade requirements and in a position approved by the Port Officer on his behalf; (2) that the requirement of Rule (*a*) shall have been duly complied with, and that before the vessel leaves the Explosives Anchorage all the keys of the magazine or magazines shall have been handed by the Master or Chief Officer to the Harbour Master or his representative and such Officer shall have satisfied himself that the magazine or magazines are properly locked; and (3) that every facility is given to enable the Harbour Police Inspector to keep a special guard over the magazine or magazines while the vessel is in the Harbour.

Note.—The keys of the magazine or magazines will be enclosed by the Harbour Master or his representative in a sealed envelope and so returned by him to the Master or Chief Officer of the vessel, upon whom it shall be obligatory to keep such sealed envelope unopened while the vessel is in the Harbour."

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native states in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 10th May is published:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Bombay City ...	214	184	793
Karachi District—			
Karachi Town and Port ...	20	18	
Surat District— ...	10	5	
Thana District—			
Bassein Port ...	1	1	
Bandra Port ...	3	3	
Bandra Port ...	3	3	
Kolaba District ...	24	18	
Poona District—			
Poona Town			1(*a*)
Ratnagiri District—			
Vengurla Port ...	1	3	
Other places ...	8	7	
Belgaum District ...	10	6	
Dharwar District ...	3	1	
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States ...	2	5	
Janjira State ...	7	7	
Kathiawar Agency...	10	9	
Cutch State ...	5	3	
Aden Port ...	9	9	
Total ...	329	282	

(*a*) Imported.

FATAL ASSAULT.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Rama Dudha, the Kunbi, who was alleged to have been killed by four Pathans a fortnight ago in his hut at Arthur Road was concluded yesterday. The circumstances under which Rama met with his death have already been reported. One Ratna Rama of the same caste had recently succeeded in securing the right of growing certain kind of grass and it was alleged that some time later four Pathans went into his hut and stabbed him with a knife, the wounds proving fatal. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of wounds inflicted on him by four persons not known to the jury and that their act was punishable by the Indian Penal Code.

EDUCATION IN UNITED PROVINCES.

IMPORTANT NEW MOVEMENT.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

The United Provinces Government has published an important Resolution, on the subject of education, announcing the appointment of a Committee to aid in a progressive educational policy. The Resolution states:—

The condition and the progress of primary education in the United Provinces have been for some years objects of special concern to the Local Government. Not only was the rate of expansion in the province less rapid during the quinquennium, which came to a close on March 31st, 1912, than in the previous quinquennium, but the statistics attached to the Director of Public Instruction's report for 1909-10 indicated an actual retrogression during that year. These facts clearly pointed to the necessity for a careful examination of the subject in all its bearings. An exhaustive enquiry was instituted under orders of Sir John Hewett, which was pursued throughout the year 1911, and part of the year 1912. On certain points it was not possible on the information to arrive at definite conclusions, but it was placed beyond doubt that in the set-back which had undoubtedly occurred (the number of scholars having fallen since 1908-09 by 4 per cent. and the amount expended by district boards by 2½ per cent.) financial stringency was by no means the chief contributory cause. There was evidence to show that a large number of other causes were operative and effective. Among the more important of these were lack of a definite policy, and in some cases, of financial foresight on the part of district boards, poor quality of teachers, unsuitability of curriculum and arrangement of school hours more particularly in rural tracts, and a general apathy towards education on the part of large sections of the community. Certain of these mattters had been under the consideration of the Rural Education Committee which was appointed in May, 1910. This committee framed a series of resolutions which were submitted to Government in March 1911. Orders, however, were deferred pending the results of the enquiry ordered by Sir John Hewett and the receipt of the report of an expert committee appointed to consider text-books.

NO LACK OF MONEY.

Whatever may be the final conclusions which emerge from the deliberations of these committees it may be safely affirmed that there should in future be much less force in the difficulty of financial stringency than was at one time experienced. By the generosity of the Government of India district boards will in future enjoy a large income which has hitherto been employed in the payment of rural police; and although some share in this additional revenue will have to be spent on other purposes, a substantial portion of it will unquestionably be available for vernacular education. The Government of India have recently been giving munificent gifts, and there is every hope of further subsidies from the same source. The Imperial grants will certainly have to be supplemented from provincial revenues, though the money assignable from the latter is strictly limited by the many other claims on the Local Government. From the aggregate of these resources will come the means for a definite advance along the whole line of elementary teaching. That such an advance is now an urgent necessity is universally admitted and fully recognized by Government. Though the ground lost in 1909-10 has been more than retrieved in subsequent years, yet the position of this province still compares most unfavourably with that of other parts of India. In the matter of primary education for girls, it is the most backward of all the major provinces. In the education of boys, it is little better, as is shown by the following statistics published by the Government of India for the year 1911-12:—

	Male population in millions.	No. of primary schools for boys.	Scholars (male) in millions.	Ratio to male population on school-going age.
Madras	20·4	24,044	·83	27 %
Bombay	14·0	11,609	·63	30 %
Bengal	27·4	36,342	1·05	25½ %
E. B. and Assam	17·7	17,723	·67	25¾ %
United Provinces	24·6	9,238	·47	12¾ %
Punjab	11·0	3,417	·18	11 %
Burma	6·2	4,764	·13	14 %
Central Provinces	7·8	3,195	·23	19¾ %

To improve the relative position of the province will mean years of effort: but a forward move can at once be made in view of the liberal subventions that are now available. What increased of expenditure may ultimately be attainable cannot of course be foretold; but the Local Government trusts that it may be possible five years hence, unless the provincial revenues are dislocated by famine or other calamity, to devote at least 35 lakhs a year more to primary educational than was spent on it in 1911-12, and thereby to add some 300,000 or 350,000, to the number of scholars attending primary schools.

Lars as this increase may be in comparison with former expenditure, it is relatively small in face of a population of scool-going age, which is estimated at 3½ millions of boys and over 3 millions of girls. In view therefore not only of the actual magnitude of the campaign, but also of the urgent necessity of getting the best possible value out of every rupee expended, a thorough and careful preliminary investigation is imperatively called for. The scope of this investigation should include not only measures tending to improve the efficiency of teaching, but also all such means as are calculated to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of parents. While waste of public funds on experiments of doubtful value must be avoided, progress to be genuine must carry the people with it.

POLICY TO BE FRAMED.

Much has already been done towards collecting information on which a general plan of campaign can be based. The enquiry into the causes of the recent set-back of primary education, and the researches of the Rural Education Committee have brought together a valuable body of evidence, and opinion both expert and lay. The educational survey of the province at present being carried out by the Director of Public Instruction should be the means of furnishing comprehensive evidence on the location of new schools and their cost. In these and other way several aspects of the general question have recently come under scrutiny. But the time has come to collect and sift the mass of opinion and evidence which is already on record, and to consider the broad educational and financial principles on which the scheme of future expansion should be based. What has now to be done is to pass the present methods of instruction under review, to determine the most advantageous employment of funds, to define the responsibility, financial and administrative of the Local Government and local bodies, respectively, and generally to fomulate a complete policy of improvement and extension which can be promulgated for the guidance of all who devote or are interested in the development of primary education in this Province.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Government of India in paragraph 11 of their resolution of February 21st, 1913, laid down a number of general principles in regard to primary education. These many be taken as the basis of the constructive work which is now in contemplation; but, as the Government of India anticipated, they may have to be modified in some respects to suit the local conditions of the Province, and they will further requiret supplemented in numerous points of detail. To this end, as also to obtain competent advice in framing the comprehensive policy above referred to, the Local Government is desirous of securing the assistance of a strong representative committee which shall include administrative officers, educational experts, and non-officials who are specially interested in education. Such a committee will accordingly meet at Naini Tal early in June, under the presidency of Mr. T. C. Piggott, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. In addition to this general committee it is hoped to have sub-committees or small separate committees at work upon certain special sections of the question. The result of their labours will be communicated to the main committee which will incorporate them with suitable recommendations in its general report. There is no desire on the part of the Local Government to restrict the committee's enquiry to specified topics or by definite limitations. At the same time there are certain main branches of the subject on which recommendations are specially invited. These are:—

1.—Improvement of teachers; 2.—Suitability of the curriculum; 3.—Education for special classes; 4.—Nature of the school buildings; 5.—Encouragement of aided and indigenous schools; 6.—Encouragement of girls' schools; 7.—Machinery of inspection and control.

After due examination of these subjects the committee will be in a position to advise Government as to the most profitable employment of the available resources in the different parts of the Province.

General observations on each of these seven topics are added in the Resolution for the assistance of the committee in developing their enquiry.

ARMY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 15.

The Secretary of State for India has brought to notice cases in which regimental non-commissioned officers and men on furlough from India have failed to report themselves as ordered to the Commandant, Discharge Depot, Gosport, prior to embarkation on return from furlough. Since the failure of such ranks to report themselves at the station where they are assembled prior to embarkation causes considerable inconvenience to the home authorities, officers commanding units are requested to impress on all proceeding on furlough the importance of paying strict attention to and complying with all instructions for their return issued to them while on furlough *vide* para 21 of the Instructions on India Army, form L. 1,174.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails for the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th idem.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Medina with the outward Mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th idem.

Bajatierra, the Anarchist who was arrested the day after the attempted assassination of King Alfonso on suspicion of being connected with the outrage, has been released. The trial of Alegre will probably begin on May 14 or 15, before the Assize Court.

ANGEL OF DEATH.

ABROAD IN AJMERE.

AMAZING STORY OF CREDULITY.

Every great city in India is a breeding ground of wild rumours, which gather strength and volume as they circulate through the crowded bazaars, as a whispered word reverberates, through the echoing passages of an underground vault. The city of Ajmere, in Rajputana, is perhaps more than other cities, fruitful in these dark products of semi-civilisation. Its hoary antiquity, its romantic situation, and its crumbling ruins of ancient greatness, all combine to inspire the mind, even of a prosaic Englishman, with a certain meek credulity; and the great religious shrines, Hindu and Mahomedan, which are situated in the city and its neighbourhood, add elements of sanctity and superstition, and moreover attract a host of devotees, fakirs, jogis, and sadhus, whose uncouth and uncanny appearance lends colour to their claim to supernatural powers. The city and its precincts teem with legends and with mystery; ghostly figures issue by night from lonely ruins, and affright the belated wayfarer with their dreadful cries, or still more dreadful silence. Dim lights burn in mysterious mansions, where strange sects, unknown to all save their familiars, practise their secret rites.

A RUMOUR.

In this atmosphere of mystery says a writer in the "Pioneer," and credulity, some weeks ago a rumour spread abroad that a ghostly Visitant, Ogre or Angel of Death, was abroad in the city. A strange voice was heard by night calling out men's names. Three times a man's name was called aloud outside his house, in the echoing street. If he answered the first call—so ran the tale—he died within the day; if the second call, within two days; if the third, then within three days he died. If he came out from his house to see who called him he saw—and died on the spot. Foolish as this nursery tale appears in cold print, it was believed by town men and women, and passed on with shuddering qualifications and details of circumstantial evidence. In the [illegible] men gossips meet, and honest folk began to doubt and dread, and to lie awake at nights, expecting the dreadful summons.

On the heels of this horror came another rumour, that children were being stolen. First one, then another disappeared—no great marvel in a large city with thousands of inhabitants, where boys and girls play truant every day; but a vague feeling of uneasiness and excitement was abroad, and the news spread like wildfire, especially among the women, that a secret gang of kidnappers was at work, stealing their children to sell them as slaves to Rajas and rich merchants in distant lands. In the principal street of the city, at high noon, a Brahmin widow bewailed the loss of her only son, the staff and hope of her existence, who had vanished and left no trace behind. The poor old lady's lamentations soon collected a crowd of excited men and women, who surged hither and thither longing to do something but not knowing what to do.

It so happened that at this time a couple of rival emigration agencies were established in the city, enlisting men for work in certain colonies beyond the sea. It was now whispered that one of these unfamiliar products of modern political economy was responsible for the mysterious disappearances, and that young men and boys were inveigled away from their homes by methods which would not bear investigation, popular suspicion seeking for a tangible and human object on which to vent itself, nosed eagerly on this trail. The fact that the recruits themselves declared that they left their homes of their own free will and actually wished to go away to a strange country which no one had ever heard of, was merely regarded as an indication of the subtle and unholy influence to which they had been subjected. Suspicion did not wait for further proof. A howling crowd assembled outside the house of the suspected agent, and broke down the doors. Before the police could interfere the unfortunate man was dragged out and beaten within an inch of his life; and one or two young men who were found in the house became the astonished and unwilling heroes of a popular demonstration, as victims rescued at the eleventh hour from an unknown and dreadful fate.

RESCUED FROM THE MOB.

The agent, rescued, with difficulty from the cudgles of the mob, was taken off to a police station, and enquiry was made into his methods of business. Nothing whatever was found to show that these were not perfectly legal and straightforward.

He was forthwith discharged and sent home to nurse his bruises. But the excitement did not subside; on the contrary it increased, and tales and rumours spread through the city like fire through dry grass. One of these reports, communicated to the police with all solemnity of detail, was as follows: A respectable, middle aged matron, the wife of one who owned a shop and made his living by selling parched peas, was observed making her way towards the outskirts of the city in the wake of a tall fakir of commanding appearance who stalked before her with a long staff. Intelligence of this circumstance was conveyed to the pea-parcher who hastened in pursuit; but to his infinite astonishment, when he overtook her, his expostulations were met with a cold stare of disavowal, and he was told to begone for a knave. This domestic counter attack was too much for the man of peas, who remained gasping in the roadway, but his companions succeeded, by force of arms, in arresting the lady's flight, and in restoring her to the bosom of her incensed family.

STAFF AND MAGIC MIRROR.

This story turned the current of popular suspicion into another channel. The news went round that certain devotees of religion, who where endowed by virtue of their pious exercises and austerities with supernatural powers were using these powers for Heaven knows what obscured purposes, to entice honest folks away from their homes. A staff and a small mirror were their implements. Whoever was touched by the staff, or looked into the magic mirror, was no longer his own master; while the spell was upon him, he remembered neither home nor friends, but followed the Fatal Fakir as the children of Hamelin followed the Pied Piper. I have said that Ajmere is a great resort of religious mendicants and devotees of every persuasion and description, from the jogi who sits for years "coran populo" in serene contemplation of the tip of his own nose, and whose maintenance is a sacred charge on the public revenues, to the poor half starved "chela" or embryo darvesh whose sole stock in trade is his begging bowl. For all these the place is a happy hunting ground and the crowds of piligrims who pervade it are a lawful and prolific prey. But during the fortnight following the events above related, these gentry went through an experience which must have considerably astonished and discomfited them. The hunters became the hunted. Not a sadhu or fakir showed his face within the four walls of the city, but was set upon, harried and mercilessly beaten by the mob. The men, gentle and simple, young and old, joined with zest in this new sport of sadhu shikar; the women and children gathered at the windows or on the house-tops, shrieked encouragement.

PALL OVER THE CITY.

The frenzy was now at its height. Every day brought fresh reports of mysterious disappearances. Terror brooded like a pall over the city. The shops were closed, business was at a standstill, and no one spoke of anything but the unknown ogreish beings who were at work in their midst. Imagination broke loose. Tales were told of a monster who dwelt in the purlieus of the city; who came forth by day in the appearance of a fakir, but by night resumed his own horrid shape; and whose thirst for blood would not be slacked until a thousand youths and maidens had been sacrificed to it. Meantime the harassed police were kept busy all day listening to the complaints of the bereaved—most of which proved to be baseless, the truant returning within a few hours—or examining shoals of suspected fakir, all of whom, in the absence of any sort or kind of evidence against them, were promptly discharged. The scare spread to the surrounding villages, with even more fantastic additions and exaggerations; and the present writer has seen a small village cleared in five minutes of all its inhabitatants from the lambardar to the last born infant by the distant approach of a strange fakir with a staff in his hand.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following is a summary of the crop report of Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 13:—During the week slight showers fell in parts of Kanara, Satara, the Karnatak, Poona and Kolhapur. The standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting was in progress in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ratnagiri, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha. Threshing continued in parts of Sind, Broach, Khandesh and Nasik. The picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Gujarat, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared in for kharif cultivation. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar where it was in poor condition and was deficient in parts of Cutch. The drinking water-supply was adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains are generally stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are in percentage below normal:—Sind 18 to 47, Gujarat 20 to 40, Konkan 23 to 34, Deccan 28 to 49, Karnatak 41 to 48.

Distress is acute in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon talukas. Little wandering and no emaciation has been noticed yet. Emigrants are returning in small numbers. Six kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rates and finds ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Eight cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief. Steps are being taken to improve the water-supply by deepening existing wells and digging temporary wells with the aid of Government and Local Board grants, but the supply is failing everywhere and improvements effected are in some cases small or temporary. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 10th May were 15,319 in Ahmednagar and 857 in Poona and Sholapur.

SPORTING NEWS

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The remaining semi-final game in each class of the Singles was played yesterday, both of them, being admirably contested and taking three sets to decide.

In A Class, Reid and Portlock met, both on scratch, and this ended in rather an extraordinary manner. Whereas Portlock won a very close set to commence with, he subsequently went all to pieces and only won a single game during the next two sets. They began very evenly, both losing their serves and Portlock taking the lead by winning his. Reid then drew up and led at 5-4, but Portlock then played admirably by concluding rallies with capital killing shots and took the two games he needed for the set.

When this came on, though, he could do but little better. Reid, after being rather done at the end of the first set, was on the top of his form and drove excellently down the side line. By running to 5-0 in the third set he completed a run of eleven consecutive games. Portlock won the next, but that was all. The heat is very trying for serious tennis and Portlock was done and may make up for his disappointment, after getting so far, in the Matheran Tourney. Reid now meets Bunbury in the final on Wednesday, giving him fifteen in every third game.

In B Class, Robinson gave Orr a considerable start and a beating after some very even play. The former's strokes were the stronger and he did most of the attacking, but Orr played steadily and returned many times when he appeared to be beaten. At the start, each won a game, Robinson taking the lead at 4-2 and as they again won consecutive games he won. Orr began the second by winning two games, Robinson responding with four in succession, but Orr went right away to set with the four required. In the third Robinson ran straight to 4-0, Orr then won two and gave promise, but just as the light was getting bad Robinson won. There were some capital rallies and the closeness of the match was evident by the time it took. Robinson now meets Dawson in the final and gives him half fifteen.

Results:

A Class, Singles. T. J. Reid, Scr., beat F. F. Portlock, Scr; 5-6, 6-0, 6-1.

B. Class, Singles.—E. T. Robinson, minus 15, beat J. P. Orr, plus, 3/6; 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

BOXING AT QUETTA.

The Essex Regiment held the opening boxing tournament of the Quetta Division last week under the new Army and Navy boxing rules, under the patronage of Lieutenant-General Sir Malcolm Grover. The following were the results:—

Semi-final, Open Catch weights.—Corporal Jackson, R. W. F. *v.* Gunner Daley, No. 4 M. B. Daley won on points. Private Lipscombe, Essex Regiment, *v.* Private Palmer, Essex Regiment. Lipscombe gave in at the 3rd round.

Semi-final, Novice Middle.—Private Wise Essex Regiment, *v.*, Private Reynolds, Essex Regiment; Private Wise gave in at the 2nd round. Lance-Corporal Farr, R. W. F. *v.* Bombardier Sargent, No. 8 M. B. Sargent won on points.

Semi-final, Open Welter.—Private Evans, R. W. F. *v.* Private Craddock, R. W. F. Craddock won on points. Private Lavender, R. W. F. *v.* Private Pearson, R. W. F. Pearson won on points.

Semi-final, Novice Light.—Gunner Grovers, No. 7 M. B. *v.* Private Murphy, R. I. F. Murphy was disqualified. Lance-Corporal Long, Essex Regiment, *v.* Private Hill, R. W. F. Hill won on points.

Semi-final, Feather.—Lance-Corporal Gorman, R. I. F. *v.* Private Smith, Essex Regiment. Gorman scratched. Private Hill, (43), R. W. F. *v.* Lance-Corporal Shorts, Essex Regiment. Hill won on points.

Contest.—Corporal Holden, Essex Regiment *v.* Private Ell, Essex Regiment. Ell won on points.

Semi-final, Novice Catch—Lance-Corporal Edwards, R. W. F., *v.* Private Middleditch. Middleditch won.

Knock-out.—1st Round.—Gunner Daley. No. 4 M. B. *v.* Gunner Toohey, No. 4 M. B. Toothey scratched.

Semi-final. Open Middle.—Gunner Masters, No. 7 M. B. *v.* Bombardier McNamara, No. 4 M) B. Masters won on a foul. Private Jones (59) R. W. F. *v.* Private Lipscombe, Essex Regiment. Lipscombe scartched.

Semi-final, Novice Welter.—Private Davies, R. W. F. *v.* Gunner Sherry, No. 7 M. B. Sherry won on points. Private Reynolds, Essex Regiment, *v.* Private Fleming, R. W. F. Reynolds won by a knock-out in the 1st round. Semi-final, Open Light.—Private Rook, R. W. F. *v.* Lance-Corporal Long, Essex Regiment. Long gave in at the 1st round. Lance-Corporal Ward, R. W. F. *v.* Lance-Corporal's Parker, R. W. F. Ward won by a knock-out.

Semi-final, Novice Bantam—Private Mullins, R. W. F. *v.* Private Perry, Essex Regiment. Perry won by a knock-out in the 1st round. Private Coonor, Essex Regiment, *v.* Private Shehan, Essex Regiment. Sheehan won on a foul.

Final, Novice Welter.—Gunner Sherry, No. 7 M. B. *v.* Private Reynolds, Essex Regiment. Reynolds won by a knock-out in the 1st round.

Final, Open Catch.—Gunner Daley, No. 4 M. B. *v.* Private Palmer, Essex Regiment. Palmer won by a knock-out in the 3rd round.

QUETTA RACES.

Both the flat and jump courses are in excellent condition. Major Hislop, the Honorary Secretary of the Quetta Races, has done wonders in the way of improvements all round since he became Honorary Secretary. There is sufficient stabling for over forty horses adjoining the paddock. The entrance and course fees have been cut down with a view to encourage outside owners to send along their strings to Quetta. The results of the different races are as follows:—

Country Bred Stakes.—Rs. 200 to the first, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. Four furlongs.

Mr. Coventry's NECKLACE (Owner) 1
Mr. Thomas's MINGO (Captain Furnell) 2
Mr. Fraser's COUNTRY GIRL (Longstaff) 3

A neck between first and second; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time 53-3/5 secs.

Betting: 1½ to 1 Necklace, 4 to 6 Mingo, evens Country Girl.

Also ran: Bella Donna and Beauty II.

The Beginnrs' Plate.—Rs. 200 to the first, Rs. 100 to the second, Rs. 50 to the third. Four furlongs.

Mr Thomas's MISS ZENA (Captain Furnell) 1
Messrs. Johnston and Channer's PARASOL (Captain Johnston)..... 2
Captain Woods's Lady Kate, (Major Hislop) 3

Won by a length: three lengths between second and third. Time, 53-4/5sec.

Betting: One to four Miss Zena; 2½ to 1 Parasol; 8 to 1 Lady Kate.

Also ran: Report, Oristo, Mona and Twiker.

Also ran: Bella Donna and Beauty

The Pony Hurdles.—Rs. 500 to the first, Rs. 100 to the second, Rs. 50 to the third. A high-weight handicap hurdle race for ponies 14-2 and under. One and a quarter mile.

Mr. Newman's HILDA II, Williamson 1
Mr. Russell's BLUEGRAPH, Captain Furnell 2
Mr. Coventry's NECKLACE, Owner..3

Won by five lengths. Time, 1 min. 17 2-5 secs.

Betting: Four to 1 Hilda; 8 to 1 Bluegraph, 10 to 1 Necklace,

Also ran: Cracker and Maidie.

Horse Chase.—Value Rs. 500 to the first, Rs. 100 to the second, Rs. 50 to the third. A high-weight handicap steeplechase for horses. About two and a half miles.

Captain Collet's LITTLE FLORENCE, Williamson 1
Messrs. Coventry and Brown's BAYARD, Mr. Coventry 2
Captain Egerton's HELMSDALE, Bradyll 3

Won by 15 lengths. The remainder formed a procession. Bright Metal fell at the first jump; Waiter fell at the fourth jump the third time round. Time, 2 mins. 8 2-5 secs.

Betting: One and a half to one Little Florence three to one Bayard: four to one Helmsdale.

The Bedouin Plate.—Value Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies, 14-2 and under. Seven furlongs.

Major Sherer's USLAN, Captain Furnell 1
Captains Meikle John and Johnston's TEMERITY, Captain Johnstone 2
Mr. Muller's SUKHAB, Trahan 3

Betting: one and half to one Uslan: four to one Temerity; three to one Surkhab.

Also ran: Prince Charlie, Rockbeater, Bahoob, Imperial, Hilal and Olympia. Time, 1 min. 44⅘ secs.

The Robat Plate.—A handicap for ponies other than Arabs 14-2 and under. Six furlongs.

Mr. Thomas's PUSS, Captain Furnell 1
Major Sherer's Miss BURYE WING. Captain Furnell 2
Captain Clark's UPSHOT 3

Three ran.

Betting: One to four Puss; four to one Miss Burye Wing; ten to one Upshot.

Time, 1 min. 23 1-5 secs.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

MERCHANTS' CUP.

The following are the scores so far returned of the, above competition now in progress:—

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	533
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	535
Thomas & Co.	539
James Finlay & Co.	543
Bird & Co.	546
East Indian Railway	567
Birkmyre Bros.	570
Bank of Bengal	574
Martin & Co.	575
Mercantile Bank of India	578
E. B. S. Ry.	579
McNeil & Co.	585
McLeod & Co.	594
Duncan Bros.	597

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. look like retaining the Cup for another year now, and so equalling James Finaly & Co.'s record of holding it three years in succession. The score of 533 on the present short course, however, should be beaten, and it is quite on the cards that Balmer Lawrie & Co. will do it as they have a good even team. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. and Turner Morrison & Co. have both got good golfers to lead their teams but they have that either of them can take the leading place.

The following teams now play, and the National Bank and Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. should put up the best scores.

Graham & Co. and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Mackinnon, Macknzie & Co. and Shaw Wallace & Co.

The National Bank of India and Jardine Skinner & Co.

THE GWALIOR CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 15..

With reference to India Army Order No. 287, dated 13th May, 1912 the Cup presented by Major-General His Highness Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur, Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C. S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., is to be competed for in the year 1913-14.

The following Corps are eligible to compete: (a) Calcutta Defence Volunteers, Naval Division, Artillery Companies; (B) Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, Artillery Companies; (C) Bombay Artillery Volunteers (Companies at Bombay only), (D) Madras Artillery Volunteers; and (E) Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

A GREAT POLO PLAYER.

Polo in India will be poorer by the sad death of Ibrahim Khan of the Central India Horse, one of those players with a genius for the game whom it is always a treat to watch, says the "Pioneer." Most of our readers who are concerned with polo must have seen him at one time or another, for he had played in all the principal tournaments of the country for the last quarter of a century. Ibrahim Khan joined the 2nd Central India Horse in 1882, and taking to the game by instinct very soon came to notice by his horsemanship and skill. Having found his place in the regimental team he played for it in all parts of India and was twice in the winning team in the Indian Championship, in 1897 and 1900, and had taken part besides in innumerable notable matches. His wonderful mastery over the ball combined with brilliant horsemanship gave his play the same appearance of perfect ease when he was doing the most difficult things as the batting of Ranjitsinghi produces on a cricket field. He was killed by a fall in a practice game, his pony rolling his skull.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Prof. G. S. Arundale in English on "The present situation in the Theosophical Society" at the F. C. Hall" 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 4-9 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

PROF. ARUNDALE ON PRESENT SITUATION.

Public Lecture.—Prof. G. S. Arundale, M.A., L.L.B., late Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares will lecture in English at the Hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute, Dhobitalao, this (Friday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject:—"The present situation in the Theosophical Society." Prof. P. K. Telany, M.A., L.L.B., will preside. The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following are passengers by tomorrow's English mail S. S. Persia:—

Anik, Mr. A. A.
Ardagh, Mrs. E. and infant.
Ardagh, Master V.
Baboneau, Miss.
Bailey, Mr. Vernon B. F.
Bamstire-Allason C. B. Maj.-Gen. K.
Barlee, I.C.S., Mr. W. K.
Barlee, Mrs. and child.
Bell, Mr. A. G.
Bennett, Mr. W. H.
Bellie, Mr.
Bowl s, Mr. F.
Braidwood, Miss.
Braidwood, Mr.
Braidwood, Mrs.
Brewster, Major.
Briscol, Mr. H. K.
Browne, Mr. C. H.
Bryce, Maj. D. G.
Calder, Mr. N. D.
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. H.
Campbell, Miss.
Captain, Mr.
Chabum Master.
Chaulum, Mr. M. V.
Chrestien, Mr. F. E. and Mrs.
Church, Major.
Coggar, Mr. W. R.
Cole, Mr. J. W.
Coombs, Mrs. R. E.
Connell, Miss.
Cooch Behar, H. H.
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar, H. H.
The Maharani of Cooch Behar.
Maharajah of and Party
Cowans, Lt. Col. E. A.
Crosthwaite, Rev. and Mrs. A.
Darken, Mr. H. A. and Mrs.
Darken, Miss E.
Darken, Master H.
Dinshaw Mr C. S. Mrs. and child.
Dods, Mr. W. K. and Mrs.
Dodo, Miss.
Down, Miss.
Drury, Mr. E. N.
Edis, Mrs.
Edwards, Mr. B. D.
Eland, Mr R. W.
Fitzpatrick, Mr D. C.
Flint, Capt A. L. A.
Forbes Smith Mr.-A.
Ford, Mr.
Forrester, Mr. R. R.
Fregonny, Capt. A. J.
Fyer, Mr. A. C.
Gamble, I. C. S., Mr. R. A.
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur.
Garaz, Mr. J. M.
Gemmell, Mr. and Mrs. and infant.
Gibson, Mr. A. E.
Gilbert, Mr. N.
Gilmon, Mrs. J. W. and Master Gillon.
Goil, Capt. D. P.
Graat, Mr. N. C.
Gravely, Mr. F. S.
Green, Mr. C. W. Tandy.
Gregson, Mr. and Mrs.
Gupta, Mr. N. N.
Handcock, Mrs. W. G.
Hanmay, Mr. A. H.
Hannay, Mr. A. L.
Hari Nath, Mr.
Harris, Mr. H. S.
Harris, Mrs. S. H.
Hashmatullah, Mr.
Hayward, Mrs.
Higgins, Lt. P. C.
Hilton, Condr. F. L.
Holdson, Mrs. E.
Hormusjee, Mr. K. D.
Hornett, Mrs. W. G. child and infant.
Hughes, Mr.
Hughes, Mrs
Hutchenge, Mr. W. G.
Hutton, Mr. J.
Jackson, Hon. Mr. A. D.
Jackson, Mr. M. H.
Jhouston, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph, Mr.
Kennedy, Mrs. W.
Kidd, Mrs. Ralph.
Kirpal Singh, Mr.
Kissendorter, Mr. W
Labey, Mr. G. T.
Lall, Mrs. and child.
Lane, Mr. W. T. Mrs. and child.
Larmour, Mr. F. A.
Latter, Mr. J. I.
Leake, Mr. H. M.
Lilley, Mrs. H. H. and infant.
Macnochi, Mr. R. M
Mahon, Lt.-Gen. Sir B. T.
Marriot, Mr. E. L.
Maunchline, Rev. A.
Maxwell, Mrs.
May, Mr. A. J.
Mayers, Mr. and Mrs. G. R.
Mayers, Mr. (Jr.)
Mayers, two Misses.
McCloughlin, Capt. K. R.
McNaughten, Mr. D. J.
Meiffre Mr. L.
Miller, Mr. F. D.
Mirza, Mr. A.
Moore, Mr. G.
Morrison, Mr. R. M.
Mort, Mrs. Guy.
Monssaya Mr. C. H.
Muirden, Mrs. A.
Munro, Mr. A. V.
Narayen, Kumar. Kamalendra.
Nariau, Mr. N. R.
Naylor, Mr. A. B. child, infant and ayah
Palha, Mrs. Yaraz and infant
Peters, Captain J.
Pigrott, Mr. V. G.
Prasad, Mr. J.
Prevest, Major G. H.
Pierost, Mr. F. A.
Price, Miss D.
Pugh, Mr.
Rahmi, Mr.
Rae, Mr. H. N.
Raikat, Kumar N. D.
Rhodes, Mr. A. J. and Mrs.
Rocks, Dr. Miss Mary.
Roe, Mrs Norman.
Rooth, Mr. A. V.
Roy, Mr. S. M.
Rowbotham, Mr. C. J.
Salem, Mr. S.
Sardar Charayet Singh and two sons.
Scott, Mrs J. C
Sen, Mr and Mrs P Sen, Mrs. child and governess
Shafto, Capt. J D
Sharp, Mr F
Sleepshanks, Mr. E.
Smith, Maj. L. A.
Smith, Mr. D.
Smyth, Col. R. W.
Stowell, Miss.
Strike, Mr. W. J.
Terachand, Mr.
Tooth, Mrs. A.
Tomlinson, Mr.
Townley, Miss
Trimming, Mr. C.
Uberoi, Mr.
Urwin, Major J. J.
Vekil, Mrs. F. H.
Walker, Mr. H. C.
Watson, Mr.
Way, Mr. Mrs. G. Child and infant.
Wellman, Mr. A. H.
Wickham, Major H. F.
Wigram, Major H.
Wimberley, Lt.-Col. G. N. C. and Mrs.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

There was an informal conference at Simla about Delhi matters on Thursday.

The Bengal Anti-Gambling Act is published in the "Calcutta Gazette" after Viceregal sanction.

H. E. the Governor of Madras opens the Lawley Institute at Ootacamund on Monday, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m.

The Indo-Persian Railway Survey is now complete and Mr. Johns, the Engineer-in-Chief, is expected to arrive at Simla shortly.

News from Puri states that a severe sand storm passed over the town on Sunday evening and a number of temporary buildings were destroyed.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal is pleased to nominate Mr. John Lang, I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

The Gandhurva Maha Vidialaya of Lahore will celebrate their 12th Anniversary at the D. A. V. College Hall to-day, when Sir Chatterji presides.

The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, accompanied by Capatin G. H. Anderson, arrived at Simla on Monday. The Maharaja of Kapurthala has also arrived.

Mr. Charles Bagram, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. W. Orr.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon Lieut. Harry Macleod Leonard Marchant.

A cable has been received in Rangoon from Mr. J. Willcocks, Agent of Burma Railways, that he has undergone an operation in London and is progressing slowly.

Mr. P. L. Moore, President of the Madras Corporation, will proceed on three months' leave about the end of June, and an acting incumbent has not been yet appointed.

H. E. Lady Carmichael has forwarded a cheque for Rs. 300 to Dr. Perceval Adamson, Civil Surgeon, to purchase a sterilizer for the operating theatre in the new Carmichael Hospital, Cooch Behar.

The Hon. Dr. Sundar Lal performed at Allahabad on Monday evening the interesting ceremony of opening the new building of Bharati Bhavan and unveiling the portrait of its founder.

Mr. H. D. Baker, of the American Consular Service, was at Madras last week. From there he was to proceed to Bangalore to study the conditions in Mysore, and will then visit Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta and other places.

The Rev. Alexander, Mauchline, formerly of the Scottish Churches College, who has been acting as Minister of the United Free Church in Wellesley Square, Calcutta, has been suddenly recalled to Scotland on urgent private affairs.

The fourth of June has been fixed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the Conference on rural water supply, and the sixth of June for the second Conference on communications. A large gathering of non-officials, European and Indian gentlemen, is expected.

A suit has been filed in the Munsif's Court, Delhi, in which Mr. C. Nickels, manager of the firm of the Kour Saheb of Patiala, is asking for an injunction restraining one Miss Patricia O'Connel from representing herself as his legal wife or pledging his credit.

H. E. the Governor of Madras will leave Ootacamund on tour to the Salem, Anantapur and Bellary Districts about the end of June. The tour will occupy not less than three weeks. In Salem excursions will be made to Yercand and Hosur; in Anatapur visits will probably be made to Hindupur, Penukonda and Gooty; and in Bellary to Hospet and the Hampi ruins.

Great sensation was created in Asansol by the news of a week's imprisonment of a Sanyasi on a charge of trespass into a temple belonging to Babu Juggernath Marwari of Raneegunge. It so happened that the Sanyashi entered the temple and sat there demanding Rs. 50 as passage money to Puri for himself and his two disciples and said that he would not leave the precincts of the temple until the amount was paid. The Police were informed and they challanged the Sanyasi who was convicted by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate.

NEW MARRIAGE SERVICE.

"PURGED OF ALL INDIGNITIES TO WOMEN."

A marriage service purged of all "moral indignities to women" was adopted on April 18 at the wedding at St. Paul's Minnesota, of Miss Flora Louise Dart, a Suffragette, and Mr. Nathaniel J. Pousette, an artist, at New York. It consisted of the following formula composed by the bride and recited by the clergyman:—

"Because, according to your avowed belief, there exists between you friendship genuine enough to warrant lifelong companionship, and love so deep and enduring that it justifies deathless union of soul and body, I am here this evening to marry you according to the laws of this State and your own ethical standards. Will you Nathaniel J. Pousette, and you, Flora Louise Dart, now signify by exchange of rings your willingness to live together according to the law and endeavour to maintain between you that love of truth and honour which makes the state of matrimony holy?"

The rings were then exchanged and the service concluded.

WOMEN OF PORTUGAL.

POSITION UNDER THE NEW REPUBLIC.

A leading Radical-Republican organ in Portugal, the "National," recently contained an interesting article on "Women and the Republic." It pointed out that one of the first reforms undertaken by the Republican Government was the granting to women of certain rights which they had never enjoyed before.

On November 3, 1910, only a couple of months after the Republic was established, the divorce laws, which had hitherto withheld from women the right to petition for a dissolution of marriage under any circumstances whatever, were amended, and now divorce is obtainable by mutual consent—a wide swing of the pendulum.

On December 25 of the same year an affiliation law was passed, very much on the lines of the new French law, holding the fathers of illegitimate children responsible for their support and the support of the mothers as well, and providing machinery for the investigation and proof of paternity. As in France the illegitimate child inherits half the property which would ordinarily descend to the legitimate child, or an equal share of the property where there is more than one legitimate child.

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM.

The marriage laws were also reformed, and there is a significant phrase actually included in the civil law of marriage which lays down the principle that "conjugal society is based on the freedom and equality of both parties." This law may be said to have made marriage in Portugal a legal contract apart from the ratification of the Church, for legal marriage practically did not exist, apart from the Church ceremony, in pre-Republican times. The principle of freedom and equality is safeguarded by several interesting ways. For instance, the wife must give her consent before the husband can take her to live in another country.

In old days her formal consent had to be asked—but she had to go, whether she "consented" or not! Under the Republican code, a disagreement between man and wife on this all-important subject of where they are to live can be brought before a board consisting of a "judge and two good men" for arbitration. Women may also publish their own manuscripts without the permission of their husbands, and husbands are made equally independent (in law) of their wives. Either may sue people in the courts without permission from the other.

In educational matters the Republic has already settled a knotty problem that is still agitating us in England. Married women teachers, far from being under apprehension of dismissal, are granted a month's leave of absence, with full pay, before the birth of a child, and two month's leave of absence, with full pay, afterwards. High teaching posts have been thrown open to women, and there is at least one woman professor, with the highest qualifications, at the Coimbra University—Carolina Michaellis de Vasconcellos.

All this marks a very big stride forwards since the days of the Monarchy and it is thought quite possible that Portugal may be the first Latin country to enfranchise its women.

BIBLE CLASS GOLD BONDS.

BANKERS SERMON ON SAVING.

At a great religious "rally" attended by 1,500 young men members of the "Drexel Biddle Bible Classes," at the First Methodist Church, Camden, New Jersey, on April 24, the novel spectacle was witnesed of Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, partner in Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., seeking to "awaken in his audience the desire to save money" by "exhibiting to them several hundred thousands worth of gold bonds."

Pointing to the bonds Mr. Stotesbury who is the social season target for the Socialist Press, because he spent 125,000 dols. (£25,000) in an elaborate dinner and dance for the elite of Philadelphia plutocracy, exclaimed:—

"What we have done others can do. There is no miracle in great material success. No greater opportunities ever existed than to-day. I started in 1866 with no college education—nothing except a public (Anglice Board School) and private education. I went into the banking business with the elder Drexel at a salary of 16 dols. (£3 4s. 5d.) a month. After I had worked fourteen months I received 200 dols. (£40) as a Christmas present from the firm. This I saved. It was my start. Mr. Drexel then raised my salary to 500 dols. (£100 a year)."

Mr. Stotesbury, whom Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle, the banker, introduced to the audience of religious young men as "one of America's most distinguished financiers," prefaced his remarks with a fervent expression of the pleasure it gave him to address "men and women whose aim in life is to assist others in preparing for the hereafter."

Securing for a penny at a sale an old oilpainting thickly coated with dust, Mr. Huntly, a Deal antique furniture dealer, subsequently sold it to a London colleague, who has since had the picture valued at £400.

According to Lord Derby, speaking at a huge Primrose League demonstration at Preston, the greatest enemy to the Conservative party was apathy, that made people say they were all right. That was the worst illness that could overtake a party.

MARCONI INQUIRY.

MAJOR ARCHER-SHEE AND HIS ACCUSERS."

ANTI-JEW CONSPIRACY.

The anti-Marconi agitation and the causes which led to it were further investigated yesterday by the Select Committee on the Marconi agreement, and some notable evidence was given.

Mr. Granville, formerly editor of the "Eye-Witness," who is in custody awaiting trial for alleged bigamy and fraud, declared that he was a mere figurehead as editor, that others governed the policy of the paper, and that the ariticles denouncing the Marconi contract were written with the motive to "down Jews as Jews."

Major Archer-Shee replied to what he termed "the insinuations against him in Mr. Godfrey Isaacs's evidence."

Major Archer-Shee said he wanted to answer the insinuations brought against him in the evidence of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs. Mr. Isaacs suggested that the Committee should investigate certain propositions in Mr. Hawking's letter, one of which was whether he was interested in the Poulsen Company, or intended to be.

He had already stated that he was approached twice, and it was suggested he should take a financial interest, but he could bring before the Committee convincing proof that not only did he have no financial interest in the company, but also that he had no intention whatever of having any interest in it. It was fortunate for him that he had kept two letters he wrote in that connection, because the insinuation would have been very hard to refute otherwise.

The first was a letter addressed to his secretary, who wrote to him in Scotland about September 9, 1912. His secretary said the Poulsen syndicate was nearly completed, but they wanted a little more money and would he agree to take some interest? He answered on September 9, 1912, that he believed the Poulsen syndicate had the best system, but he could not take any interest financially in it at all, in view of the fact that he wished to keep the decks clear to fight the Marconi agreement. In any case, he did not think he wished to invest in wireless at any time. With regard to the syndicate, if they had these agreements for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, he did not think there was the slightest doubt that they would raise the money they required.

Witness next read a letter which he wrote to the Anglo-French Wireless Company in September 1912, which he said:—

I do not consider that the Postmaster-General has given the various competitors of the Marconi Company any opportunity whatever for showing what capabilities of other systems are. The whole matter, of course, is going to be raised in the accuse, probably on October 8 . . . Although I have taken an interest in the Poulsen system, I am not in any way financially interested in that, or any other wireless system, nor have I any intention of taking a financial interest.

MINISTERS' CHARACTERS.

Coming to what he termed the insinuations that he was in some way connected with a conspiracy to blacken the character of Ministers, Major Archer-Shee said, "If Mr. Godfrey Isaacs's evidence meant anything at all—I am not quite sure that it did—but if it did it was a distinct imputation on my honour, and meant that I had been concerned with the Poulsen Company in some sort of criminal conspiracy to blacken the character of Ministers. I need not say I entirely repudiate any such accusation.

"It would be difficult to prove a negative, but I should like to see some proofs of a positive, before any such insinuation or suggestion was put forward. I think I have a right to ask the Committee to clear up this matter very thoroughly."

Mr. Falconer pointed out that it was open to the witness to say he was not one of the M.P.'s who made statements to Mr. Maxse.

Major Archer-Shee said he had made statements to Mr. Maxse, but not scandalous statements. He met Mr. Maxse at the House of Commons in the summer, and told him all he knew about the Poulsen wireless system. Mr. Maxse asked him to write a short article for the "National Review," and he did so. He also told Mr. Maxse that he heard rumours, but that he did not attach any importance to them.

Continuing, witness said he believed he put down the first motion against the ratification of the agreement, and he could only say, as far as he was concerned, and as far as others he had spoken to were concerned, that the position of the Marconi agreement was not based on the scandalous rumours at the time, but on the demerits of the agreement, and it was upon that ground he was opposed to it.

DID NOT BELIEVE THE RUMOURS.

Lord Robert Cecil remarked that there was a reference in Mr. Lloyd George's evidence to Members of Parliament who had made attacks on him and had made themselves responsible, based, he thought, on his reading of Mr. Maxse's evidence. He did not know whether the witness would wish to say anything about that.

Major Archer-Shee said he did not remember what Mr. Lloyd George said, but as far as he was concerned he had nothing whatever to do with it. He had already said that at the time he did not believe the rumours; he did not associate himself with them; he did not circulate them; and he did not at any time attach very much importance to them. Of course, nobody liked hearing them.

Mr. Booth questioned Major Archer-Shee as to his having suggested the names of Members of Parliament to the Poulsen Company, who, in turn, wrote to those members. Witness said he suggested Lord Hugh Cecil, because he had the ear of the House.

Mr. Granville was the next witness, and said he was editor of the "Eye-Witness" for about three months, from the end of June to the end of September 1912. He pointed out to the Committee the circumstances in which he was now placed, and asked for a week's adjournment in order to enable him to prepare a full statement.

The chairman (Sir A. Spicer) thought he could give his reasons for writing the articles, and witness replied: "The articles were never written by me." Answering other questions, he said Mr. Cecil Chesterton was sub-editor, but practically editor. Witness was only nominal editor of the paper. He simply had to take a nominal editorship because he found a certain attitude was taken up by the previous editor, Mr. Hilaire Belloc. That attitude was in connection with the antipathy to Jews.

Asked what he meant by nominal editor, witness said he had no part in the making-up of the paper, and had no preparation of the matter that went in.

Mr. Macmaster: You were a mere figure-head?

Witness: I was a figurehead.

Mr. Harvey: Who wrote the articles?—Mr. Cecil Chesterton.

In reply to Lord Robert Cecil, the witness said he wished to make a statement with regard to the whole position of the "Eye-Witness," Mr. Hilaire Belloc continued to maintain a free hand in the literary department of the "Eye-Witness," even when he (witness) was editor, and witness did not know what he really wrote until his bill was brought in for payment.

"ATTACK ON JEWS."

The chairman read a letter which witness addressed to the Committee some weeks ago, in which he said:—

What I have to say is of importance to the community. I am more than any man, in a position to reveal the real motive of the article, and the instigator of it. I am, in short, in a position to unmask a conspiracy as dangerous to England as the anti-Dreyfus agitation was to France. This can be done by my telling the story of the "Eye-Witness."

Lord Robert Cecil pressed the witness to come to the point. "What are the real motives?" he asked, and witness replied, "The real motive is the attack upon Jews as Jews."

And who are the instigators?—Messrs. Belloc and Cecil Chesterton.

And what is the conspiracy?—It is simply the purpose which animates the writings and minds of those men to down Jews as Jews.

Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that there were also attacks upon Mr. Lloyd George; these could scarcely have been connected with an anti-Semitic agitation. Witness said they probably arose from Mr. Cecil Chesterton's antagonism to the Insurance Act.

Witness added that "they" had run away with the paper and put another name to it. They took it away from his office.

Mr. Macmaster: Did you quarrel with Mr. Chesterton or Mr. Belloc?—Yes, we had a very grave trouble.

Lord Robert Cecil: You say they ran away with the paper and changed its name. You had, I suppose, a copyright in the title "Eye-Witness," and they changed its name in order to avoid the copyright?—Undoubtedly.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor was present in mail week at a supper given at the Working Men's College, Crowndale-road, in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Mansbridge, of the Workers' Educational Association, who are about to visit Australia in order to assist in the development of work on the lines of the Association and its offspring, the University Tutorial Class movement. Mr. and Mrs. Mansbridge started the tutorial class movement ten years ago, and there are now some 120 classes in the country in connection with Universities.

Mr. A. L. Smith, proposed the toast of "National Education."

The Lord Chancellor, in responding, said that Mr. Mansbridge had been associated with a phase of the education movement which stood by itself. It was not merely to the intellect that he was seeking to appeal; it was to the real man, and the best part of the real man. Latent in everybody and reachable in very many, be they adult labourers or professors, was a spark of idealism which they could touch. They could rouse it in the individual, and if they got a great moving force in many individuals they got a great moving force in the nation. It was a difficult business to engineer a national movement, and there was a steep road in front of them, and a pretty long road. But there was a force which would back them up if they had faith in it, and that was the people themselves, and there was plenty of idealism in the people if they knew how to awaken it. His colleague, Sir Robert Morant, and he had come across it. They had tried to provide the Metropolis of the Empire with a University life of a higher order, but it would not be of a higher order if it was confined to the students only. They wanted to get at the adults so that the University of the future would embrace in its scope that Association, and above all, the ideas which had inspired it.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

Some Notable Cases

No further news is to hand regarding Mr. J. W. Martin, the wealthy American cotton factor who disappeared early in April. It will be remembered that Mr. Martin was seen in London—in good health, and apparently free from trouble of any kind—on the 3rd of April. He had made arrangements for his return to America and his luggage, papers, jewellery, etc., were found all intact at his flat with nothing to give the slightest indication of any unusual occurrence. Since then he has been seen no more. He is gone, and all that Scotland Yard can do is ineffectual in bringing to light any trace of his whereabouts.

Such disappearances are always interesting and provocative of dramatic imaginings. There are, of course, many on record. "Dagonet," writing in the "Referee," recalls some striking cases. "One of the most mysterious disappearances that I have been personally interested in," he writes, "is that of the young solicitor, Mr. Wilfrid Jagger, who on Sunday, May 8, 1910, left his rooms in St. George's-terrace, Regent's Park, for a day's ramble in the country, and from that hour to this has never been heard of, though his friends have never ceased in their endeavours to solve the mystery of his fate.

* * *

When I was quite a little boy our house was a few doors from that of an old gentleman, a retired merchant of eighty. About four o'clock one afternoon the old gentleman left his house to cross the road and go to the house opposite, where he had been invited to tea. His daughter watched him cross the road and saw him arrive safely on the opposite pavement. Then she turned away from the window. But from that hour she never saw or heard of her father again. The old gentleman had no money and no jewellery about him, yet within a few yards of his own house, and almost within grasp of the bell of the house at which he was calling, he vanished for ever.

* * *

The extraordinary disappearance at Perleberg, in Germany, of Mr. Benjamin Bathurst, a diplomatist who was posting to England and disappeared from the side of the postchaise while the ostler was at the horses' heads, is an historic mystery which many litterateurs—Baring-Gould and Andrew Lang among the number—have unsuccessfully endeavoured to fathom.

GRIMALDI, THE FAMOUS CLOWN

had a brother who was a sailor. Grimaldi had not heard of his brother for many years, when one night a messenger came to him to say someone was at the stage-door and wished to see him. Grimaldi went, and discovered that the visitor was his long-lost brother. The sailor promised his brother that he would come back again after the performance, but that night Grimaldi waited at the stage-door in vain. He never saw his sailor brother again.

* * *

A famous case of mysterious disappearance is that of Lady Cathcart, who vanished inexplicably after her marriage with her fourth husband, Colonel Hugh Maguire, of the Hungarian Service, in 1744. Colonel Maguire went to reside at his house at Tempo, in Fermanagh. There in 1764 he died, and after his death the mystery of his wife's disappearance was solved. She was found where he had secreted her, locked up in a room, and there she had remained for twenty years. When she was found she was in a pitiable condition and had scarcely a rag to her back.

A ROMANTIC CASE.

The case of Mr. Howe is an interesting instance of wilful disappearance. He lived in Jermyn-street. One day he told his wife that he was going to the Tower on business. He did not return, and for seventeen years his fate was a mystery. It was surmised that he had been waylaid near ... river and murdered. But, as a matter of fact, he had taken a room in a side street in Westminster, disguised himself in black wig—he was a fair man—and remained the occupier of a six-shilling-a-week room in Westminster for seventeen years.

* * *

Many years after her husband's disappearance, Mrs. Howe removed from Jermyn-street to Brewer-street, Golden-square. Opposite to her lived a Mr. Salt, a cornchandler. And here fact became stranger than fiction. Howe, in his false name, accidentally became acquainted with Salt, and was a constant visitor to Salt's house. The cornchandler, believing that his friend was a batchelor, urged him to be introduced to Widow Howe, with a view to marrying her. Howe naturally declined to be introduced to his own widow, but he found that she was a regular worshipper at St. James's, Piccadilly, and for seven years every Sunday morning Howe sat in Mr. Salt's pew and saw his wife, who had a sitting close by. He knew her, but she failed to penetrate his disguise.

* * *

It was after he had been missing for seventeen years that Howe decided to reappear. One night he sent the widow an anonymous letter asking her to meet him in Birdcage Walk. When the note came Mrs. Howe was at dinner with her brother-in-law, Dr. Rose. She threw the note across to him, saying, 'You see that, old as I am, I am not too old to have a gallant.' But Dr. Rose thought.

HE RECOGNISED THE HANDWRITING.

and telling Mrs. Howe of his suspicions, insisted on accompanying her to the meeting. In Birdcage Walk the couple met and embraced. Mr. Howe returned with his wife to her house, and "they lived happy ever afterwards."

* * *

It was in Westminster, by-the-by, that the Rev. Mr. Speke, on Jan. 8, 1868, disappeared in mysterious circumstances. The old British Press flung itself into the mailstorm of this mystery, and the most extraordinary theories were put forward. The Rev. gentleman was discovered partially insane in Cornwall on Feb. 24 of the same year.

* * *

A year or two ago the London papers were as busy with the mysterious disappearance of a wealthy American as they are to-day. The police took up the case, photographs were published.

RELATIONS CAME OVER FROM AMERICA

and the mystery was the general topic of conversation for a month, and then the affair gradually dropped out of the public mind. Some weeks afterwards a short paragraph appeared in the papers announcing that Mr.——had been found and had returned with his family to America. The paragraph was a 'communicated' one and no particulars were vouchsafed. But the case was a remarkable one. The missing man was discovered in a small Kentish village, where he had been living, while the whole of his belongings were at the fashionable West-End hotel from which he had disappeared."

A MUSICAL GENIUS.

It is a pathetic story of how Ernest Fanelli, a remarkable music genius, came to be known. His *Tableaux Symphoniques* were played in mail week at the Queen's Hall, under the conductor who discovered him—M. Gabriel Pierne.

"One day, a little more than a year ago, a man came to my house with an introduction from a drum player at the Opera Comique, imploring me to help him, because he was absolutely destitute, by letting him copy some music," said M. Pierne to the "Pall Mall." "The man—it was Fanelli—opened his bag, and, taking out some sheets of music, said, 'This is how I copy.' I looked at the music, and immediately noticed that it contained harmonic combinations of a most extraordinary nature. "Who wrote it?' I asked. The man replied, after some hesitation, 'It was I, but it is of no consequence now, for I wrote it as long ago as 1882. Since then I have written a number of other things, but my little children have made toy arrows with the paper.'

"With a promise of employment I sent him away, and immediately sat down at the piano with my assistant conductor to play the unpublished music which he had left behind him. We looked at each other and exclaimed, 'Wonderful, marvellous!' So much was I impressed by it that I at once asked the committee to have it performed, and as soon as they consented I set about gettting friends and musicians who were devoted enough and distinterested enough to contribute to the expense of its production.

"When Fanelli heard what was happening he and his family were overjoyed. At the first rehearsal tears filled the eyes of the musicians who were playing, for we were all moved by the remarkable character of the music and by the knowledge that for thirty years its composer had been left in artistic oblivion as well as in sore straits to earn a livelihood. He was chiefly busy in the cafes, when he was able to find employment at all, playing the bass drum.

"The work is full of orchestral colouring. I can, indeed, best describe Fanelli as an orchestral painter. He sees everything in beautiful pictures, and conveys it all to the public in wonderful music. The most remarkable thing of all was that after the first performance of his work the audience rose and applauded for twenty-five minutes. In half an hour they thus repaired the injustice of thirty years. And from this moment Fanelli was famous."

IF THE LAW ALLOWED HIM.

At Manchester in mail week Lilian Forrester was sent to prison for three months in the second division, and Evelyn Manesta for one month, for damaging pictures in the Manchester Art Gallery. They were also ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, or undergo further imprisonment for six months and four months respectively. The women protested that they could not find the sureties.

Mr. Justice Bankes said that if the law allowed him he would send them round the world in a sailing-ship.

PEARL FISHERIES.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

"Pearl and Pearls Fisheries" was the subject of an interesting discourse delivered on the 25th April at Perth by Professor Dakin, Lecturer on Biology in the Western Australian University.

The Professor, whose remarks were illustrated by a number of lantern slides, opened by making his audiences acquainted with the historical records of the pearl. The exact date of the discovery of the pearl was, he said, not known, but it was believed to have been found first by natives in the course of opening the shells for the fish contained within. Attracted by their beauty the natives then probably began to make use of them as articles of adornment. Pearls were not mentioned in the Old Testament except in a figurative manner, but were referred to many times in the New Testament. The Egyptians and old Babylonians made use of them, but not to any great extent. There hundred years B. C. the fashionable world suddenly awoke to a consciousness of the beauty and value of the gem, and simply went wild over it. The people regarded it as a regular fetish, and in the time of Julius Caesar laws were made providing for those who could wear pearls and those who could not. It was said that one of the reasons for Julius Caesar's going to Britain was to search for pearls in the rivers there. After the downfall of Rome the gem was found in Constantinople in high regard, while it also became equally popular in the smaller States. From that time onwards indeed it had never lost its position in the fashionable world as an adornment of great price. The old scientists did not know anything about the animal which made the pearl. There were many crude notions regarding its origin, some people even believing that pearl oysters lived in a hivelike bees. Pearls were found in bivalves of various kinds. The shell fish containing the pearl was in fact not an oyster, and was really related to the double mussel. Pearl shell fish were found off South America, Ceylon, in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, off the coast of Australia, and in th freshwater rivers of Europe, Scotland and the United States. In the times of the James's the freshwater pearl of Scotland was very famous. The marine pear, he continued, was only found in the tropics, and this was really a much finer specimen than its freshwater prototype.

CEYLON FISHERIES.

There was a strange peculiari about the Ceylon fisheries—and t was their intermittency. For years at a time the fisheries wo entirely disappear and then all once, as it were would return. It not known exactly how the banks w replenished, but their disappearan was probably due to the shifting the sand, to the attack of star fis which were able to force open the sh and to eat the fish within, and sharks and rays which fed upon t fish in thousands. From 1902 to 19 Ceylon had a fine run of pearl fisheri two of them constituting record The Government had netted ove £1,000,000 in revenue from that source, but at the present time the banks had totally disappeared and no pearl fishing was being done at all there. The ancients believed that pearls were dew drops which had fallen into the shell over night. Then came a theory that a sand grain had worked its way into the oyster and irritated the fish until it had secreted it in a substance forming a pearl. It was then discovered that the cause of the pearl in many cases was a tiny worm parasite. In its young stages the worm bored its way into the soft parts of the pearl oyster and carried in with it parts of the surface, which secreted the shell, and in the course of time around this nucleus the pearl became formed. The worm parasits died, and the pearl became its mausoleum. Another discovery as to the origin of the pearl which was now being worked upon, was that it was brought about by some pathological product, that it was the product of disease and was not due to any external parasites or other bodies.

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

There was, he went on to say, a large industry for the manufacture of artificial pearls. One method for making a pearl was to take the mother-of-pearl from the shell, cut it into the sizes of pearls, and polish the pieces. Another method, adopted largely in Paris, was to blow beads of glass, and introduce into the interior a substance called "essence d'orient," which was obtained by pounding up in water and ammonia the glittering scales of certain fish, the product being an irridescent matter. A small drop of this valuable fluid was sufficient for the purpose, and after the interior of the piece of glass had been painted with it and had dried the glass was filled with wax to give the necessary weight, and pearl was complete. The Japanese had one of the latest methods for the manufacture of pearls. It was the practice of these people to insert between the shell of the pearl oyster and in the soft parts of the animal little pieces of calcium carbonate, around which in a little while the pearl was formed. Some of these pearls were almost indistinguishable from the genuine article. He did not think it was much use endeavouring to stimulate the oyster to produce pearls. If there were enough oysters there would always be enough pearls. The edible oyster was most successfully cultivated in France. Many attempts had been made, some in Australia, to rear the pearl oyster in close waters, but with poor results. The difficulty was to acclimatise the young to their new surrounding in such a way that they would presently multiply their species just as they might do in their natural haunts.

A RIVER HAMPDEN.

A young boatman named Hammerton has just proved himself in the Law Courts to be a river Hampden. The way in which he defended a public right by courageous self-denial makes fine story.

The famous Twickenham ferry of the ... belongs to the Earl of Dysart, ... still makes a revenue from its ... But of late years the need ... another ferry further up the river ... been felt, and boatman Hammer... undertook to meet the need. ... the Earl declared that he had a monopoly of the ferry, but the Courts ... decided this point against him, ... Justice Warrington has decided ... the new ferry was "started bona ... to meet a genuine demand on the ... of the public."

The romantic part of the story is ... the young boatman raised the money to take his case to court.

"The handsome young waterman is a freeman of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames," says the "Star."

"I won my freedom, with a coat and badge, when I was 18," he said.

"We are a very old Twickenham family. We are mentioned in the History of Twickenham, and 250 years ago Henry Hammerton was clerk to the vestry. For over 200 years the Hammertons have been established in the place as watermen and boatmen."

When Lord Dysart made his claim, young Hammerton offered to acknowledge the right and pay nominal rent if the right could be proved. But the Earl demanded an unconditional withdrawal. The County Council guaranteed £100 towards an action in defence of the new ferry.

"Of course," said Mr. Hammerton, "£100 was not enough. I and my wife found ourselves obliged to economise severely to get together the further funds. We moved out of our house and turned the workshop over the floating boathouse into a flat. Thus we lived afloat on the river for two years with our two dogs. We denied ourselves all holidays, and economised severely in clothes and pleasures.

"The whole fight has cost us in cash about £500, but that takes no account of the loss in comfort and pleasure caused to us by the sacrifices of our life in our floating flat. We are delighted with our victory, and wish to thank the public and the Press who have supported us, and also the Hon. Malcolm Macnaghten, who carried through the action for us off his own boat." The ferry boat is to be named the "Malcolm Macnaghten."

A BOOK OF ANECDOTES.

THE DUKE AND THE CABMAN.

In a book of anecdotes—"Chestnuts Hot and Cold"—by P. Ll. Nash, just issued (Heath, Crantoun), some good old stories are served up again. One of the best in the book is that concerning the late Duke of Cambridge. The Duke had the reputation, probably entirely undeserved, of being very mean. One afternoon he came out of the old War Office in Pall-mall, and, calling a hansom, told the man to drive him to Victoria station. For some unknown reason the man proceeded by way of Charing Cross and Whitehall. When they arrived the Duke got out and presented the man with a shilling. "Beg pardon, sir," said the cabby, "rather a long shilling, isn't it?" "Not at all," said the Duke, "and if you had gone the proper way, across St. James's Park, it would have been a very short shilling."

A LOST "THREEPENNY."

"Sorry, sir," said the cabman (who knew perfectly well who his fare was), "but St. James's Park's closed." "What?" cried the Duke, who, of course, was Ranger of the Park. "What's that? St. James's Park closed! I think I should know something about that. Why is it closed, I should like to hear?" "Well, sir," said the cabby, getting his horse short by the head, "they do say as 'ow the Dook of Caimbridge dropped a three-penny-bit there last week, and they've closed it till they foinds it." Whack went the whip, and the cab disappeared at a gallop, leaving the Duke ... well, saying what he thought about cabmen.

ABOUT DRINK.

The compiler of the book notes how fashions in humour alter. Take jokes about drink and drunkenness. Some years ago it was one of the principal subjects for wit; now it is out of date. Still, some stories are rather amusing. A lady the editor of the book lived at Streatley-on-Thames, and one morning was walking across the bridge, which has, or had, rails at the sides through which one could see the river. Rather to her surprise she met a man coming towards her on his hands and knees. He seemed to think that this exploit demanded some sort of explanation, so as he crawled past he exclaimed in a sleepy voice, "It isn't exactly necessary, but it's a wise precaution!"

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

Most of the stories given are well known, and the book will serve well to pass an idle hour. Among the clerical anecdotes it contains is that of the vicar and curate who had quarrlled, and the curate was requested to find some other congregation to minister to. He, therefore, preached his farewell sermon, and the parishioners came in crowds to hear him. "My text," he said, "is taken from the moving story of Abraham. 'Tarry ye here with the ass while I..... go yonder'."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BAVARIAN SOUP.
CHAUDFROID OF FISH.
LITTLE TIMBALES OF MUTTON.
GUINEA FOWL E LA FORESTIRE.
PRINCE OF WALES' SAVOURY.
VERY SUPERIOR APPLE TART.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Mutton, As. 6. Guniea Fowl, Rs. 2-8 or Fowl, As. 14. Egg, As. 6. Rotatoes, As. 1. Vegetable, As. 2. Garnishes, As. 3. Etceteras, As. 3. Total, Rs. 4-7 or Rs. 2-13.

BAVARIAN SOUP.

Prepare some well flavoured stock, and serve it with the following German Quenelles. Work into a tablespoonful of butter, 2 of fine breadcrumbs, moistening it with milk till you have an easily worked paste; knead in the yolk of an egg, a tablespoonful of grated cheese and a dust of salt, sugar, and cayenne pepper. Form these into small ovals or balls and poach them in boiling water or fry in boiling fat.

CHAUDFROID OF FISH.

Make some good stock with the bones and trimmings of the fish and turn it into white sauce with a thickening of flour and butter cooked together but not browned, adding flavouring of salt, pepper, lime juice and tobasco sauce; at the last the yolk of an egg, and sufficient finely chopped blanched parsley. Marinade the cold fish previously in oil, chilli, vinegar, tobasco sauce and onion juice. In the centre of the dish put a heap of cooked cucumber fillets masked in mayonnaise sauce, arrange the fish fillets round and mask the latter with the cold parsley sauce.

LITTLE TIMBALES OF MUTTON.

Bake a large cupful of finely minced raw or cooked mutton, 2 tablespoonfuls of minced tongue, ham or bacon, 2 tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, 1 of butter, 1 beaten egg and mix well together with a little stock to moisten, (but it should be rather stiff) and flavour with celery salt, onion juice, pepper, etc. Butter a china timbale mould and sprinkle on it a thick, even coat of baked crumbs; fill it with the mixture and bake for 20 minutes. Turn out and serve with any nice flavoured sauce, made with stock browned, thickened and flavoured.

GUINEA FOWL OR FOWL A LA FORESTIERE.

Braise the fowl in a deckchie stood on a grating in the oven with a cupful of stock, some red current jelly, pepper salt and a wineglass of sherry for 1 to 1½ hours. Remove the fowl and thicken the gravy and pour over it and place a border of well washed water cress which has been tossed in very sharp vinegar and oil, round the dish.

PRINCE OF WALES' SAVOURY.

Procure very small rolls and scoop out the crumb, fill in with chopped ham, anchovies, gherkins and mushrooms dressed with oil, vinegar, pepper, salt and onion juice, and cover the top with aspic or Mayonnaise sauce.

VERY SUPERIOR APPLE TART.

Grate 4 or 5 apples, or make a large cup of apple pulp with dried apples, and mix it with a small cupful of castor sugar. Melt 2 tablespoonfuls of butter in a small cupful of milk; add the juice of 2 limes and the grated rinnd of one 4 pounded almonds, a tablespoonful of finely shredded citron and orange peel, half a glass of brandy, and the well whisked whites of 6 eggs. Mix all together and put the mixture into a flat tart dish lined with good short or puff paste, and bake for half an hour in a quick oven.

It has been practically settled that the All-India Sanitary Conference will meet at Lucknow during February. The details are still unsettled.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER XV.—(*Continued.*)

Mrs. Holt turned the conversation to his side of the table after that, and even if he would have continued the chapter of confidence with Veronica he was unable to do so. Soon afterwards, too, his stepmother gave the signal for departure to Mrs. Kenley, and the four ladies swept out of the room, leaving father and son alone together.

Veronica, as she went, shot a quick glance at Launcelot, a glance in which he read fear and pleading—and something more than these; he trembled to think that it might be love.

For very soon now—whatever befell—she must know the truth—she must be told.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONCERNING THE SUPREME FOLLY.

"Now, my boy, let's have a quiet talk. Fill up your glass first and take one of these cigars. I can recommend 'em."

Launcelot obediently poured himself out a glass of port, but the cigars appeared too dark for his taste.

"Thank you, father. I'll have a cigarette if you don't mind. I've got plenty here."

He took one from his own case. The Squire gave vent to a grunt of disapprobation. "I never can understand," he remarked, "how you young men can go on smoking those wisps of tobacco. Give me a decent cigar with some flavour about it or nothing at all."

"I suppose we're not all blessed with such strong stomachs," said Launcelot, puffing at his cigarette. The observation was one which seemed justified—at least as between Mr. Holt and his son—for by the side of the sturdy Squire who bore his years easily and who sat bolt upright in his chair, Launcelot, for all his good looks, made but a poor figure of a man. His pale cheeks contrasted with the healthy warmth of his father's complexion, and he lounged back merrily and languorously, crossing one leg over the other; there was something irritating, perhaps intentionally so, about the attitude.

"See here, Launcelot, we'll come straight to the point." The Squire leant forward, his elbow resting upon the table, his hands clasped. Launcelot noticed that the hands and fingers were thick and hairy, and, half unconsciously, he stroked the back of one of his own hands with the palm of the other, gratified with the sensation of slenderness and smoothness. His father's hairy skin had always seemed an offence in his eyes.

"There's nothing I should like better," he replied readily. He was prepared with his confession—the quicker he would get it over the better. "You see, father, this young lady——"

Mr. Holt interrupted brusquely. "The young lady doesn't matter for the moment. As you've not yet mentioned her name to me I take it that she's not a person of whom you feel particularly proud."

He lifted a decided forefinger as Launcelot appeared about to protest. "Listen to what I have to propose first, Launcelot." Mr. Holt rarely addressed his son by the Christian name for which he had such a rooted aversion. That he had already done so twice in the course of a few minutes was significant.

"You have never rubbed along well at Chalton," he went on. "You have constantly expressed your loathing of the kind of life we lead there. You have voluntarily cut yourself off from it. That's true, isn't it?"

"No man cares to live where he isn't wanted," replied Launcelot.

Mr. Holt frowned. "If you had shown the smallest inclination to accommodate yourself no doubt we should have got on better. As far as I am aware both I and your mother——"

"My stepmother."

The frown deepened. "Put it as you like. What I meant to say is that we are not conscious of having failed in our duty towards you."

"Oh, duty!" Launcelot echoed the word contemptuously.

The Squire gulped down an angry retort that rose to his lips. He had made up his mind to put his proposition in the plainest and most straightforward way; if he lost his temper nothing was more probable than that a deadlock would result.

"We won't argue. There's no need for it. I sent for you to-night to put a simple proposition before you. If you are prepared to accede to it, well and good. You may do as you please in the future, marry whom you please—go your own way. And I will either double the allowance which you are now receiving, paying it to you regularly until my death, or you may take your capital at once; we can settle the amount between us and I'm quite prepared to be liberal."

Launcelot drew in a heavy volume of cigarette smoke and then emitted it slowly from his nostrils. He could scarcely believe his ears. This was more, far more, than he had anticipated. But he gave no outward sign of jubilation.

"Thank you, father," he said. "That sounds generous enough. But what do you wish me to do in return?"

"To renounce your birthright," said the Squire bluntly. "I'm not given to mincing my words and that's what it amounts to. There's ample fortune for you outside the estate, and all I ask of you is that you shall give up your title to a property for which you have no love and for the management of which you are signally unfit. There, now you have it."

Launcelot leant back in his chair and crossed his hands behind his head. He had half guessed that this was coming.

He knew that there was a vast difference in value betwen Mark's inheritance—which it was suggested he should accept—and his own. On the other hand it was also true that he had no ambition whatever to follow in his father's footsteps and that the keeping up of an estate, especially according to Holt traditions, was utterly beyond his power. For many reasons he would be glad to be quit of the job, and among these not the least was that, in moments of excitement, he had talked big to his socialist friends of what he meant to do when he "came into his own."

And of course he couldn't really perform what he had so grandiloquently promised. He couldn't cut up those broad acres and turn the possession of his forefathers into a sort of socialist colony, he couldn't interfere with the existing order of things in any of the exaggerated ways which the enthusiasm of the moment had dictated.

Gilbert Hawthorne and Pierce Faraday had laughed consumedly when he had propounded views of the kind in their hearing.

"Wait till the property's your own, old chap," Gilbert had said. "You'll think differently then. Spend your money as you like, but leave the land alone."

And Launcelot, in more sober moments, had sense enough to recognise that his friend was right. Nevertheless he could not well go back upon what he had said so openly. There was Peter James—well, he was not quite sure that Peter James would be so enthusiastic upon the subject when he knew that Launcelot was going to marry Ida, although it was one of Peter's platform principles that no man's income should exceed six hundred pounds—but there was Ida, and he had often discussed with Ida what he should do with Chalton when it was his own, and she, at least, was quite disinterested in her views.

There were times when the thought of his inheritance was almost a nightmare to him. He couldn't settle down as Squire—it wasn't in him—and reason told him that the idea of distribution of the estate was quixotic, impracticable—absurd. Of course he might sell, but something within him revolted against that course.

And so the Squire's suggestion found him more than half ready to accept it off hand. His present income doubled and a further substantial sum to come later on—that was a good deal more than a mere mess of pottage. He could marry Ida quite comfortably, and since she was not mercenary for herself no doubt she would be content.

It was only the pride in him that revolted a little.

"You want me to do this so that Mark may step into my shoes," he said.

"Certainly," agreed the Squire. "He's the right man for the place. He loves the soil and respects the traditions of his forefathers. There's none of your rotten socialism about Mark. I don't know whether you have got over it or not—oh, you haven't?" This in response to an angry gesture from Launcelot. "Then all I can say is God save Chalton if you ever should be master of it."

The Squire was showing signs of losing his temper—it was inevitable when the subject of socialism was introduced. Consequently he was in danger of throwing away his advantage, for Launcelot was possessed of much native obstinacy. But Mr. Holt was no diplomatist.

"And supposing I should refuse?" asked Launcelot quietly.

"Refuse? Why, damme, man, you can't refuse!" The colour deepened in the Squire's heavy cheeks. Having persuaded himself that he was doing the right thing in putting family traditions aside, having worked himself up to the point of making a bargain with his son, he had quite settled in his mind that the thing was done. He already saw Mark as his successor.

"You want to marry this girl, don't you?" he went on, raising his voice a little. "You want to go on living your own life in London? You want to be quit of us all?—don't tell me you don't for it would be a lie. And, mind you, if you shouldn't see fit to accept I'm not going to pay out another penny to let you live idle up here—by Heaven, I'm not—back you come to Chalton Coombe and make yourself fit for the position you'll hold one day. I'm not going to have my heir disgrace himself while I'm alive to prevent it."

"I certainly have no desire to return to Chalton." In contrast to his father the natural pallor of Launcelot's cheeks was deepening. He realised now that no real choice was being offered him: he was to be coerced into selling his birthright. Despite his wish to accept and have done with it this aroused the natural obstinacy within him.

"You must admit," he went on, "that your proposal is a weighty one—not the sort of thing that it's fair to ask me to accept off-hand. I must have time to think it over. I should like to consult Miss James——"

The name had slipped out unawares. Launcelot had forgotten that this essential point had not yet been touched upon.

The Squire was lifting his glass to his lips. He set it down and stared.

"To consult whom?"

"I forgot that I hadn't mentioned her name." Launcelot recognised the signs of rising storm, and struggled to preserve his own composure. "I said that I might wish to consult Miss Ida James, my fiancee," he added, meeting his father's eyes with some show of defiance.

"Miss—Ida—James—your fiancee! That baggage—that hussy—you—my son—have engaged yourself to Miss—Ida—James?"

There was the deepest contempt in the accent put upon every word. Nothing but sheer amazement was holding back the storm. Mr. Holt could, as yet hardly belicve his ears.

"Do you mean the creature who dared to insult me that night when you made a beast of yourself?"

Launcelot pushed back his chair and rose to his feet. He had gone white to the lips and he was trembling in every limb.

"She told you what you deserved to hear. She told you the truth about yourself. I know I made a beast of myself that night, for I was drunk—but what about you? You lifted your hand to strike a woman—you'd have struck her if you hadn't been held back——and you were sober."

The Squire constrained himself by a mighty effort. He, too, had risen from his chair.

"Then it's Ida James you propose to marry? You wish me to finance you—to set you up—so that you may make the socialist daughter of a low-down socialist agitator your wife? That's it, is it—that's it?"

"The young lady whom I wish to marry is Miss Ida James." Father and son faced each other across the table, both trembling with rage that was still half suppressed. And it was curious to note the great dissimilarity between them; the one burly and heavy, red of face and square of jaw, with short neck and round head surmounted by a crop of closely cut hair that seemed to bristle with wrath; the other slim and delicate, almost effeminate in his well-cut dress clothes, with unhealthy sallow cheeks and lips that were almost bloodless for the excitement of the moment, with their compressed nostrils and slanting eyes—those slanting eyes! Why was it that just then the downward curve of them should seem so peculiarly permanent? Squire Holt looked into them and he began to swear under his breath.

Suddenly he struck the table a blow with his heavy fist—a blow that made the glass and the silver rattle.

"Then if that's the case I withdraw the offer I made. Not a cent. shall you have from me to forward your marriage with that—that——" he put his hand to his throat and stifled the rest of the phrase. "Why, I suspected the jade of angling for you years ago—that night. And so she's caught you? Oh, you fool, you fool!"

(To be Continued To-morrow.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRINTING PRESS

undertakes BOOK, JOB & Artistic

Printing of the highest standard.

UTMOST CARE AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE CHOICE AND USE OF THE BEST FOUNTS OF TYPE.

IN EVERY PRODUCTION, TYPE, PAPER, ILLUSTRATIONS AND BINDING ACCORD WITH ONE ANOTHER.

WRITE FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.

Finest Letter-press Machines & Platens

Best Types from Best English Foundries

COMPLETE BOOK-BINDING WORKSHOP

Colour-work, Tints, Embossing, Posters, | Handbills, Catalogues, Prospectuses, Circulars, | Programmes, Letter and Note Papers.

Printed and published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.